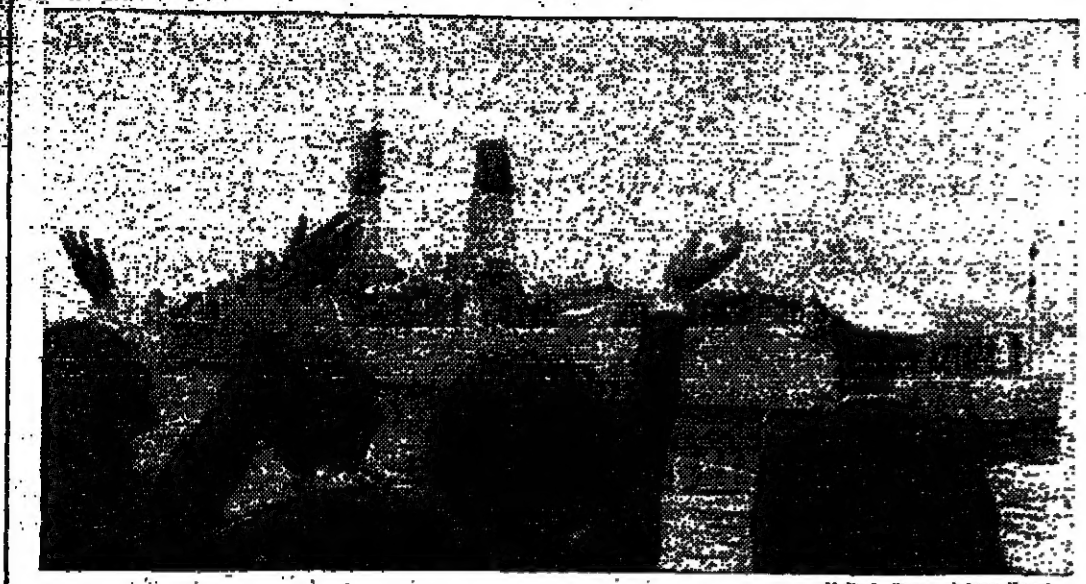


**PARIS WEATHER FORECAST** — PARIS: Today, Temp. 15-7 (59-44). Yesterday's temp. 15-7 (59-44). LONDON: Rain. Temp. 10-7 (50-44). Tomorrow: mainly dry, brighter spells. Tomorrow's temp. 12-7 (54-41). CHANNEL: Rather calm. Breeze: Sunny. Temp. 12-7 (54-41). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 11-5 (53-41). Yesterday's temp. 12-7 (54-41).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	20 L.F.
Belgium	20 S.F.	Luxembourg	20 L.F.
Canada	20 S.F.	Morocco	20 L.F.
France	20 S.F.	Netherlands	150 Flor.
Germany	150 D.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
Greece	15 P.	Portugal	13 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	15 P.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.L.
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50 C.
Japan	120 Yen	Yugoslavia	10 D.



2,400-ton frigate Chichester, last Hong Kong-based British warship, sailed yesterday.

## British Leave Singapore, Hong Kong

SINGAPORE, March 31 (UPI). —The British completed their military withdrawal from Singapore at sundown today, ending 157 years of service here. The last British commander, Col. Jeremy Swymerton, boarded a flight to Indonesia for a vacation before returning to England. Meanwhile, nearly a century of tradition came to an end as the last Hong Kong-based British warship left today for England. Friends Gather The departure of the 2,400-ton frigate Chichester, for nearly three years the flagship of Britain's Hong Kong naval squadron, leaves behind only five small British patrol craft. An estimated 150 friends and relatives of crew members, many of them weeping, gathered at the Chichester's berth before the 21-year-old vessel pulled away. Crewmen in dress uniform lined the deck. Also on hand to see the Chichester off was Lt. Gen. A. J. Archer, commander of British forces in Hong Kong. The vessel is commanded by Comdr. R.P. Warwick. Quitting Hong Kong in an economy move, the ship has yet to be given a new assignment. It will berth temporarily at Portsmouth, England, in mid-July after paying courtesy calls at 12 ports on the way home. The first British Navy warship contingent arrived at Hong Kong in the 1880s. In Singapore, the last British installation was formally handed back to the Singapore government Monday and the few remaining soldiers moved to "temporary barracks" at the Equatorial Hotel. When the Union Jack was hauled down for the last time at Terror Barracks a week ago, only a score of soldiers were present to hear a bugler borrowed from the Singapore presidential guard blow the last call. British strength stood at more than 2,000 officers and men last year, when the Labor government launched a reduction of the military commitment east of Suez for budgetary reasons. As recently as the 1963-65 Indonesian confrontation with Malaysia, British strength in Singapore was about 70,000. The only British troops left in the Far East are a Gurkha battalion in the North Borneo sultanate of Brunei and the Hong Kong garrison.

## Or Face Severe Punishment Families of Kidnap Victims Warned by Spain Not to Pay

MADRID, March 31 (Reuters). —The Spanish government today threatened to impose severe punishment on the families of victims of political kidnappings if they bypass the police and deal directly with the abductors. The Interior Ministry order was aimed to thwart a new kidnapping campaign by the Basque guerrilla organization ETA, which is now holding industrialist Angel Berasáiz, 56, for a 200-million-peseta (\$2.9-million) ransom. The ministry said that refusal to cooperate with the police in kidnapping investigations would be severely punished. Ransoms would be used only to finance new crimes, the order said. Families of kidnapping victims were told not to pay ransoms or negotiate with kidnappers. In Madrid, four leftist leaders of a new opposition alliance faced a third day in detention after they were picked up for interrogation Monday night just before they were due to hold a news conference to explain their aims. Franco System The alliance is calling for the dismantling of the system of government created by the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco. The four include Communist labor leader Marcelino Camacho and lawyer Antonio Garcia Trijano, in whose office the news conference was to have taken place. The conference was banned by police. The Interior Ministry, meanwhile, maintained silence on applications for permits by rightist marchers this weekend for and against political amnesty. But rightist leaders circulating in Madrid said: "Defend the peace of your homes and your country against the Red tyranny and the imbecile fellow travelers, against the Red terror in the university, against the 'democracy' of Marxist dictatorship, against Red priests."

## Defense Budget to Rise 42%, South Africa Aide Announces

CAPE TOWN, March 31 (UPI). —The South African government announced today a 42-per-cent increase in its defense budget to \$1.6 billion for the next fiscal year and said it was issuing special defense bonds and sharply increasing taxes to meet the additional cost. Introducing the 1976-77 budget to Parliament, Finance Minister Owen Horwood said the sharp increase in the military budget was a move to insure that those defending South Africa's borders had "the best possible equipment with which to deter any possible enemy." The minister said that South Africa had "no aggressive intention toward any country" but was determined to defend its borders "with all the force at our command." With the latest increase, South Africa has nearly doubled its military expenditures in the last two years while also vigorously pursuing a policy of détente toward black Africa. The new defense budget was announced four days after the last South African troops pulled out of southern Angola, where they had been involved in the civil war and in the protection of a large South Africa-financed hydroelectric dam. The victory in the Angolan civil war of the Marxist-led Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the presence of Soviet advisers and more than 10,000 Cuban troops in Angola has clearly affected South Africa's perception of its defense needs in the next few years. South Africa will thus be committing to defense about 17 per cent of its \$9.1-billion budget and will be obliged to hold down ex-

## Ireland Train Robbers Set Bagfuls of Money

DUBLIN, March 31 (AP). —An armed gang of 12 to 14 men held up the Dublin-Cork mail train and set off with bags stuffed full of old banknotes early today, police and rail authorities reported. Some reports suggested the robbers got away with as much as \$2 million, but other sources said it was more like \$200,000.

# U.S. Sends a Special Envoy to Beirut Lebanon Left Relents, Hints at Truce

## Washington, Arabs Are in 'Close Touch'

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI). —The United States has sent a special representative to Lebanon to explore ways to achieve a cease-fire in the civil war. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said last night that "at this critical time" he has sent recently retired former Ambassador Dean Brown to Beirut. Mr. Brown, 55, arrived in Lebanon today. Mr. Brown, president of the Middle East Institute, will temporarily replace the regular U.S. ambassador, Mervyn D. Felt, now in the United States recuperating from surgery. The United States is also "in close touch with Syria and other Arab countries," as well as "some of the parties in Lebanon," over the Lebanese conflict, Mr. Kissinger said. Lebanon's warfare, which threatens to spread to other nations, dominated discussions here with Jordan's King Hussein, who conferred yesterday with President Ford. Mr. Kissinger told newsmen after a luncheon for the King at the State Department: "Most of the discussions with the King concerned the situation in Lebanon. We are trying to bring about a cease-fire."



PALESTINIAN LEADERS—Yasser Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization, holding a refugee child on his lap, conferred with George Habash of the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine at their news conference in Beirut yesterday.

## Arafat Threatens to Sink U.S. Warships

BEIRUT, March 31 (UPI). —Palestinian leaders have promised to sink U.S. warships if they intervene in Lebanon's civil war and to crush any other foreign attempt to enter the escalating conflict. "America says its fleet can arrive on these shores within 24 hours," Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat said at a news conference yesterday. "But I say we are now within range of Sixth Fleet artillery."

## To Bridge 3-Month Fiscal Gap Ford Against Giving Israel Extra \$500 Million

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI). —President Ford told congressional conferees yesterday that he strongly opposed a plan to increase the foreign aid package so that Israel could receive \$500 million more this year. Until yesterday, the administration had told Congress that while it did not seek the supplemental aid—amounting to some \$800 million in overall economic and military programs, of which Israel would get about \$500 million—it would not object if Congress appropriated that amount. The amount in question would be part of a special appropriation to bridge the three-month gap between this fiscal year ending on June 30 and the start of the next fiscal year beginning Oct. 1 under the new fiscal system. In the foreign aid appropriations bill passed by the Senate, the supplement for the so-called "transitional quarter" is included. The House version of the bill omits any special appropriation for the transitional quarter. The House-Senate conferees were to meet yesterday afternoon, but after receiving a letter from Mr. Ford the members agreed to put off the session until tomorrow. Before these developments, Israeli supporters had claimed that they had enough backing in the conference to insure that the House would accept the Senate version. Late yesterday, a canvass of these supporters found continued optimism, but also some irritation with Mr. Ford. The President, in his letter, as made available by conferees, said: "I strongly oppose Senate action adding nearly \$800 million in program terms to my budget." • Ford prevails as two panels reject major defense cuts. Page 3. request for foreign military sales credits and security support assistance for the transitional quarter. Mr. Ford said that "in formulating my proposal for fiscal year 1976 I took into account the added requirements of the transitional quarter." He said, in an allusion to Israel, that "although I would like to be able to do more for our allies and friends, I am firmly convinced that the total level of funds already requested in fiscal 1976 as distributed in my original request are adequate to meet the minimum needs of the recipients without placing unacceptable strains on our budget." Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had repeatedly told Israeli officials and members of Congress that the administration would not oppose the additional aid, although it was not seeking

## Syria Forces Are Massed Along Border

BEIRUT, March 31 (UPI). —Kamal Jumblat, the leader of Lebanon's leftists, hinted today that he may be willing to accept a cease-fire if it means averting an invasion by Syria. Fighting in Beirut and the countryside slackened off to occasional bursts of machine-gun and mortar fire. Casualties over the last 24 hours were estimated at more than 110 dead and 181 wounded. With 17,000 Syrian troops massing near the Lebanese border and posing an invasion threat, Mr. Jumblat indicated a willingness to accept a truce in Lebanon's 11-month-old civil strife, saying: "The military war may have ended but the political war is continuing."

## Truce Seen Imminent

Former Premier Saeb Salam and Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat met separately with Mr. Jumblat. After his session, Mr. Jumblat said that a cease-fire would be announced later. Leaders of leftist parties met this evening and political sources said that a truce announcement was imminent. The indications of a breakthrough followed Premier Rashid Karami's rejection of a move by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to raise the Lebanese question before the Security Council. Mr. Karami instructed the Lebanese ambassador to the UN, Edward Chorno, to "take every possible step to prevent such a meeting taking place."

## Christian Leaders

President Suleiman Frangieh met with two other Christian leaders, Pierre Gemayel, head of the rightist Phalangist party, and Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, who runs the National Liberal party. Both political organizations have private armies. The three Christian leaders issued a joint statement thanking Mr. Waldheim "for his interest in Lebanon" but re-emphasizing "the hope we pin on the brotherly Syrian initiative." Mr. Jumblat also rejected Mr. Waldheim's initiative and called the conflict here a "purely domestic" matter. Stating that he was under "tremendous pressure" from Syria to agree to a cease-fire, Mr. Jumblat said the Syrians had seized 4,000 small arms, 7 million rounds of ammunition and "some heavy guns" destined for his leftist forces. As the Jumblat-Arafat meeting started, word reached here of Syria's transfer of troops to the border in a threat to back up its peace initiative with military intervention. Frangieh the Key At the heart of the political maneuverings was Mr. Jumblat's demand that Mr. Frangieh must resign now, before his presidential term expires in September. Parliament was ready to meet to elect a successor to Mr. Frangieh but the President, who has consistently refused to quit, gave no indication that he would resign once a successor had been chosen.

# The Stress on a Cancer Victim's Family

By Stuart Auerbach

ST. PETERSBURG BEACH, Fla., March 31 (UPI). —"I'm so jittery and shaky I can't even get a job. It's a life of hell. Liquor is the best answer," wrote a Midwest housewife whose husband and 18-year-old son both died of cancer within two years. Her letter to a social worker illustrates a problem that is receiving an increasing amount of attention from cancer specialists: The psychological stress that dying cancer patients put on friends and relatives. A New England attorney said the experience of watching his 10-year-old daughter die of leukemia "is still vivid and unrelenting" four years later. "I still lie awake nights thinking about her and have fits of depression which are obvious around the holidays," he said. "My wife and I have ulcers as a result of the year of waiting and watching."

## Major Problems

A study at Stanford University Medical Center showed that their reactions were typical. Dr. David Kaplan, an expert in psychiatric social work, told an American Cancer Society seminar for science writers yesterday. He said the study of 40 families shortly after the death of a leukemic child uncovered major emotional and physical health problems. Ninety-five per cent of the families had at least one member who later became physically ill. Almost as many families—88 per cent—reported that some members suffered from "morbid grief reactions"—they had problems working, going to school and taking care of the house. Thirty-five per cent of the families had one member in psychiatric treatment after the death and 40 per cent reported someone in the family had developed a serious drinking problem. The death also hurt the parents' relations with their other children and, in 70 per cent of the families, aggravated marital problems. Divorces were attributed to the death in two families and separations in seven families. Ironically, new treatment methods that keep cancer patients alive longer often exacerbate the emotional problems that they and their families face. "The multiple crisis in cancer exhausts the parents emotionally," Dr. Kaplan said, "and often leads to the feeling that they wish the child would die."

Dr. Kaplan said treatment for the emotional problems of cancer patients and their families are rarely offered. But, he added, detecting these emotional problems early is as important to their successful treatment as the early detection of a cancer is for its successful treatment.

Attitudes of Families The attitudes of families and friends is important to the cancer patient's well-being, said Orville Kelly, 45, a former newspaperman who is suffering from cancer. He formed an organization two years ago called Make Today Count for advanced-cancer patients and their families. It now has 54 chapters. "I always thought that cancer happened to somebody else, so I wasn't very well prepared," said Mr. Kelly, who was told in June, 1973, that he had lymphoma, a cancer of the lymph glands. He said he had expected to die within six months, but under drug treatment his cancer has been in remission for the past nine months. "Following my hospitalization," he said, "I went home to await my chemotherapy treatment and I began to discover fear and depression are terrible things to live with. I gave up. I went to bed to await the inevitable. I even considered suicide as an easy way out."

"I discovered the attitudes of family, friends and relatives had changed. Old friends were uneasy around me, afraid they would say something wrong. Actually there was little they could say I hadn't already thought of several times."

He said he spoke little about his problems because he did not want to worry his family. His wife slept in another room because she did not want him to hear her crying. "There was little communication," Mr. Kelly said. "They were trying to protect me and I was trying to protect them. It didn't work."

He said his frustrations drove him to write a newspaper article about the psychological pressures of being a cancer patient. This led to the formation of his organization. "In sharing our problems," Mr. Kelly said, "we discovered fear, depression, rejection, sexual problems and anger were often more difficult to contend with than cancer."



## Moves Toward Unity Challenged

## EEC Opening Summit Today On Key Institutional Changes

By James Goldsborough

LUXEMBOURG, March 31 (UPI).—Two days of crucial talks on the future of the European Economic Community by the heads of the nine member nations' governments will begin here tomorrow.

Three subjects will dominate the talks: the controversial report by Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans on prospects for European union, final agreement on direct elections to the European Parliament and France's initiatives on monetary policy following its withdrawal from the joint European float two weeks ago.

The Luxembourg summit, the fourth meeting of the European Council and the first of this year, was to focus on institutional changes to give the EEC the "credibility" that Mr. Tindemans' report charged was lacking.

But according to various community sources, there are signs of slippage. The Tindemans report is being attacked from all sides and there are moves under way to postpone the first European Election Day for the Parliament beyond the spring, 1978, date that has already been scheduled.

**Appointment Issue**  
The main problem on the Parliament still is appointment of seats among the larger and smaller EEC nations. The British and French still are arguing for increased representation at the expense of the smaller nations.

Yesterday, Georges Spénale, president of the European Parliament, issued a "solemn appeal" to the nine chiefs of government not to delay beyond this meeting a final decision on direct elections.

The French are being accused of backing away from their earlier enthusiasm for direct elections, particularly in view of the new responsibilities assigned last week to Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, a Gaullist. But so far, the Elysée Palace has given no indication that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has yielded to the Gaullist pressures against direct voting.

A group of Gaullists this week published a pamphlet calling the European Parliament a step toward an "American-dominated Europe."

Mr. Tindemans was designated by the Nine 18 months ago to prepare a realistic study on how the community is to get to its European-union stage for the 1980s, and the Nine were to act on the report at this meeting.

Hardly revolutionary, the report has had tough going since its publication early this year. It has been criticized by the French and British as going too far and by the EEC Commission as not going far enough.

**'Opening the Debate'**  
"Mine is the sad fate of anyone who is asked to make a study of this kind," Mr. Tindemans has replied to his critics. "But this was meant only to be a working document opening the debate on Europe's future."

Italy, Ireland and Britain have condemned the report's support for "two-tiered" community development, separating the stronger and weaker nations.

The West Germans have shown opposition to its call for a European central bank and a partial pooling of bank reserves.

The French have objected to recommendations for majority rule in decision-making. The report states that there is "an obligation to arrive at a common accord... which implies, obviously, that the minority must rally to the majority position when the debating is over."

Partly in reaction to that provision, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing last month launched his trial balloon for a European "electorate," which instead of seeking majority rule would put decision-making in the hands of an inner community core, made up basically of the larger nations, but with rotating participation by the smaller members.

Another key part of the Tindemans report calls for a strengthened executive body—an embryonic government for Europe. The report also urges a com-

mon foreign policy, a common defense policy and expansion of the European Parliament's powers.

**Broadened Powers**

This last point is expected to be controversial. The powers of the European Parliament are now insignificant, confined mainly to approving the community budget. But it was expressly agreed at the Paris summit meeting of December, 1974, that "the competence of the European Assembly will be modified, notably through conferring on it certain legislative powers."

This paragraph has particularly disturbed France's Gaullists, who see in it an opening for the Strasbourg body to take over powers of the national parliaments.

Many details on the Parliament setup remain to be settled, including the ultimate name and size of the legislative body. Some details, however, have been worked out already, including agreement that each nation be allowed to define its own election methods.

The French are also expected to use this meeting to bring up their new ideas on the joint float of European currencies, the so-called "snake." These ideas reportedly focus on widening the margins of the float so that the economically troubled nations not in it—Britain, Ireland, Italy and France—can rejoin. The West Germans reportedly oppose the idea of wider margins as defeating the very purpose of the float, which is to impose economic and monetary discipline.

The nations currently in the snake are West Germany, the Benelux countries, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

## When Soldiers, Police Moved In

## Galilee Battles Indicate End To Docility of Israel's Arabs

By William J. Drummond

NAZARETH, Israel, March 31.—The battle of Galilee yesterday saw an attractive Arab woman in dark glasses and slacks stubbornly defying heavily armed Israeli soldiers who wanted to force their way into her home.

It saw a carload of Arabs returning from a hospital, proudly waving a bloody T-shirt like a pennant.

It saw an Arab village elder mercilessly beating Arab boys and girls who had been taunting Israeli soldiers.

It saw an angry Arab tossing his blood-soaked jacket inside a reporter's car window and muttering, "This is what the Israeli government gives us."

Many of the old assumptions about the nature of Arab-Jewish relations inside Israel's pre-1967 borders died as Israel unleashed its soldiers and other security forces on people who are considered to be full citizens of the country.

**Entenable Idea**  
The idea that Israel's 518,000 Arabs are basically docile and want to remain outside the wider Arab-Israeli conflict appears now to be quite untenable.

Symbolically, the most important engagement of the battle was waged on the doorstep of Nalitz Zayad, the 29-year-old wife of Toufik Zayad, the Arab mayor of Nazareth and a Communist member of the Knesset.

A group of 25 to 30 Israeli soldiers, claiming stones had been thrown at them from the mayor's house, tried to storm the two-story building, but Mrs. Zayad stood in the doorway with her arms outstretched and vowed, "You shall not pass."

The soldiers were enraged but momentarily confused. They used their riot batons to smash the front door and windows in the house and broke potted plants on the porch as other Zayad relatives screamed, argued and cursed from upstairs windows and balconies.

Shattered glass was flying all around the head of the thick-set mother of three and a soldier fired a burst from his submachine gun into the air.

Mrs. Zayad refused to move. A police captain, directing the operation from about 40 meters away, finally yelled an order and the Israeli soldiers withdrew.

When it was over, Mrs. Zayad surveyed the wreckage of her porch and said in perfect Hebrew, "This is the face of Israeli democracy."

Why had the police singled out the home of Mr. Zayad, 46, who



SPRING MIGRATION—Geese and whistling swans in Bay City, Mich., during their trip northward.

## Over Strike Violence

## Rabin, Communist Leader Trade Charges in Knesset

JERUSALEM, March 31 (UPI).

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and the leader of Israel's Communist party traded charges today in the Knesset over the slaying of six Arabs in yesterday's general strike.

Meir Wilner, the Jewish leader of the predominantly Arab Communist party, demanded the ouster of Mr. Rabin and accused the government of a "premeditated

program" against the Arabs living in Israel.

Mr. Rabin responded by accusing the Communists of inciting the Arabs to violence and trying to damage relations between Jews and Arabs in the nation.

"I was happy to learn that the majority of Israeli Arabs did not respond to incitement and carried on with their life as normal," the Prime Minister said.

Mr. Wilner formally introduced a no-confidence motion calling on the Knesset to oust the Rabin government because "the authorities deliberately attacked innocent Arabs in revenge for the general strike."

The motion was overwhelmingly defeated.

Authorities reported 6 persons killed, 69 injured and about 300 arrested during the general strike called to protest the government's take-over of 1,500 acres of Arab and Jewish land in Galilee.

Towns and cities in Galilee were reported quiet today but tense after yesterday's riots. There were no reports of major incidents today. The area was heavily patrolled by police and soldiers.

Mr. Rabin was the only government official to show up at 10 a.m. at the start of the debate, touching off a barrage of accusations from Communist legislators.

Toufik Toubi, an Arab member of the Knesset, accused the rest of the Rabin government of being a "kill-and-run" regime for starting away from the debate. The Communist party, which called the general strike, has only four members in the 120-seat Knesset.

Mr. Rabin's labor party-led coalition, which has a total of 64 seats and the rightist Likud party, the main opposition with 39 seats, voted against the move.

The two major political groups had announced that they would boycott the pre-vote debate on the motion to express their disapproval of the Communist sponsorship of the strike.

Mr. Rabin's labor party-led coalition, which has a total of 64 seats and the rightist Likud party, the main opposition with 39 seats, voted against the move.

The Moscow-trained Mr. Zayad, who was elected in the Nazareth municipal elections last year, was the first Arab to benefit from this trend.

The Israeli leadership had traditionally dealt with the moderate old sheikhs in Galilee, whose generation is passing away and being replaced by younger persons who have a Palestinian consciousness.

Mr. Zayad and the Communist party he represents are viewed as hostile to the state by Israeli leaders. Although the mayor says that the strike and protests against land expropriations are "not against the Jewish people or the state of Israel."

The clash between the new politics and the old in Galilee is not just between Jew and Arab, but also between Arab and Arab. This was vividly clear at Kfar Kana, a small village east of Nazareth.

Arab demonstrators had dragged rocks and boulders out on the roadway to form a barricade. Israeli soldiers were summoned to the scene and clashed with rock-throwing Arabs.

**Bitter Opposition**

Amin Taha, an older in the ruling class in the village, was bitterly opposed to what the youngsters were doing. Like a demon, he seized them and beat them, dragged youths over to waiting police vans and shoved them inside.

Other Arabs had to pull the old man off of some youngsters he was beating.

Once a group of women and girls marched down to the road-way chanting, the old man smashed the first young woman in the face.

She crumpled to the ground weeping. But she kept chanting, "We will defend Galilee with our blood."

"The strike has proved an important point," said Mr. Zayad. "The Israeli Arabs are a people and they are a part of the Palestinian people."

—Los Angeles Times

**Jackson Favors Marines**  
LA CROSSE, Wis., March 31 (UPI).—Democratic presidential candidate Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington said yesterday that the United States should have sent Marines to Lebanon. If asked, in order to keep the contending Muslim and Christian factions in that country from shooting each other up.

He attached a string of conditions to his troop proposal, but he criticized the Ford administration for "being reticent" to prevent what he called "an explosive situation" in the Middle East.

## Rhodesia's Blacks Keep Submissive Mannerisms

By Michael T. Kaufman

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 31 (UPI).—Nelson Mphahlele, a 26-year-old African, the grandson of a chief, a university graduate and, in contemporary Rhodesian terms, a militant. He works and socializes with whites, drives his own car and has traveled within the limitations of a Rhodesian passport in southern Africa.

Mr. Mphahlele is a follower of the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, the exiled nationalist leader whose faction has opposed any form of constitutional negotiations with the white minority regime here and has instead backed armed struggle. A few days ago Mr. Mphahlele was asked why in the long struggle of the nationalists there had never been any sustained campaign of passive resistance, strikes or boycotts in a country where blacks outnumber whites by 23 to 1.

His eyes showed surprise. "If there were strikes," he said, "people would lose their jobs."

A month ago, while three British diplomats were here exploring possible ways to move the talks—then stalled and now broken off—between the government of Prime Minister Ian Smith and the moderate nationalist faction led by Joshua Nkomo, a demonstration was held at Cecil Square in the center of town by followers of the Sithole group.

Some 2,000 assembled, mostly women. There were no speeches, but many carried handwritten signs with such legends as "Rhodesia Will Be Won in Blood and Not Talks," "England Stay Out," and "The Time for Talk Is Over."

The group had milled about quietly for perhaps an hour when a single, unarmed white police officer, dressed in shorts and knee socks, approached its center.

"That's quite enough, chaps. Why don't you all go home," he said in a conversational tone.

Without a discernible muttered curse, without a defiant gesture, the group instantly disbanded, and the protesters made their way to the suburban black townships.

This anomaly of black nationalism coupled with ingrained psychological submissiveness is not limited to Rhodesia. It was explored years ago by Frantz Fanon and it can be seen daily in many black-governed African countries where whites are charged of degrading blacks and favoring whites even as political figures urge Africanization and "authenticity."

"Swahili," "master," "patron," "boss" and "memsahib" are still common terms of address for whites throughout much of black Africa.

But here, in what has been termed the last outpost of colonial forms and manners, the apparent psychological acceptance by many blacks of white superiority and inevitability is more pronounced. It shows itself in many subtle ways. For example, in driving hundreds of miles through the country into towns and tribal areas, not one person could be seen wearing native dress. Instead, even in the dustiest backwater, African men were most commonly seen walking or bicycling in tie and jacket.

The women wore Western-style skirts and blouses or dresses. Last Friday night, there was a political debate at the University of Salisbury, which has an interracial student body and faculty, an audience made up almost entirely of black men listened politely, even deferentially, as the leader of the white moderate minority party put forth his plan for a five-year transition to majority rule, coupled with international guarantees for minorities.

But when black representatives of the competing nationalist factions spoke, the opposing camps of students jeered and booed. Most of the students were followers of the Sithole group, and they called the Nkomo people "sellouts."

Conversely, the "softening" of pro-Nkomo students' denunciations of Mr. Sithole as a paper tiger. Yet whenever the students referred to the Prime Minister, a man they obviously loathed, it was always as "Mr. Smith," never "Trickster Smith" or "rebel Smith," as he is called in the press and radio of black Africa. In contrast, the nationalist leaders were always called "Joshua" or "Ndabaningi" by both their disciples and opponents.

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## Russia Views Angola Action As Justified

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 31 (UPI).—The Soviet Union declared yesterday that its intervention in Angola could be recoupled with an overall policy of defense based on "ensuring of international relations a degree of freedom of activity for aggressors or neocolonialists."

The acting Soviet delegate, Mikhail Khramov, also told the Security Council that his government had given "moral, political, diplomatic and other types of support" to Angola.

Mr. Khramov denied that the Soviet Union was seeking any material or strategic benefits in the former Portuguese colony, and stressed that Moscow would help all national and social liberation movements.

The Soviet delegate paid tribute to the Cuban force that had fought in Angola, and said he was outraged that the Chinese representative, Huang Hua, called them "mercenaries" in a Security Council speech Friday.

If people adding a country in its struggle for freedom are called mercenaries, "then we'll call the Chinese, who at one time helped the Koreans, 'mercenaries'—this is nonsense, worse than nonsense."

The Soviet delegate accused China of having itself "sent armed mercenaries" to Angola, but did not elaborate.

Mr. Khramov asserted that the "aid to Angola" was in very complicated conditions, and said the former colony was a target of aggression by South Africa, which wanted to make Angola a base for attacks on other African countries.

South Africa's permanent representative, Ruelof Botha, told the council that his country had played a "very limited role" in Angola. The purpose, he explained, was to protect a hydroelectric project and to care for thousands of refugees.

He said that 15,000 Cuban soldiers had been ferried to Angola by Soviet aircraft, and had been equipped with Soviet weapons.

"An alien army, manipulated in the interest of the global ambitions of a superpower, is to blame for the events in Angola," Mr. Botha declared.

**Bonn Gives Egypt Additional Credit**  
BONN, March 31 (Reuters).—West Germany, receiving President Anwar Sadat on the first visit to this country by an Egyptian head of state, announced today that it will give Egypt 300 million marks (\$118.5 million) in credit guarantees.

This is in addition to 250 million marks in financial and material aid for which the two countries signed an agreement yesterday.

President Sadat, who arrived in southern Germany before continuing his European tour, said at a news conference it had been made clear to him before he left Cairo that West Germany would not permit the sale of arms to areas of tension such as the Middle East.

**Lyons Garbage Strike**  
LYONS, March 31 (UPI).—A garbage collectors' strike centered its 12th day today with more than 12,000 tons of refuse piled along the city's streets.

Arriving by two special trains, the survivors of the earthquake that killed about 200 persons and damaged property valued at \$300 million held a demonstration in front of Parliament. They claim that appropriated funds have either been embezzled or used for other projects in Sicily.



## Stop-Carter Drive Opened By Humphrey

His First Intervention Surfaces in Wisconsin

By R.W. Apple Jr.

MADISON, Wis., March 31 (UPI)—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey has intervened in the Democratic presidential contest for the first time, a rapidly growing array of evidence indicates, by attempting to head off a victory by Jimmy Carter in the Wisconsin primary next week.

The Minnesota Democrat is subtly assisting Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona in this state, where Rep. Udall is believed to trail Mr. Carter, a former Georgia governor, by a narrow margin.

Sen. Humphrey has told friends that if Mr. Carter wins here next Tuesday and runs a strong second to Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington in New York the same day, the contest for the Democratic nomination may be all but over.

Gov. Patrick Lucey of Wisconsin holds the same view, and the two discussed the situation here Monday.

### Striking Distance

Sen. Humphrey has been saying for months that he would avoid the presidential primaries this year and hold himself ready for a possible attempt for the nomination if, after the final primaries June 8, no active candidate seemed within striking distance.

All evidence indicates that he is sticking to his resolve to avoid the primaries. The filing deadlines in all but four states—Kentucky, Idaho, Nevada and New Jersey—have already passed with no action by him.

Publicly, the senator continues to insist that he would not raise a finger until after June 8. At a news conference in Madison Monday, for example, he said he had "tried my level best to maintain an honest neutrality."

But there have been a number of small developments suggesting that Sen. Humphrey is acting behind the scenes, including the following:

- Rep. Robert Cornell of Green Bay, a Humphrey enthusiast who conspicuously held back when five of his Wisconsin House colleagues endorsed Rep. Udall, joined them last week. Reliable informants said Sen. Humphrey had indirectly encouraged Rep. Cornell to take that step.

- David Carley of Milwaukee, president of the Medical College of Wisconsin, who is regarded as the chief Humphrey backer in the state, told the Milwaukee Journal that "Humphrey wants Udall to do well." Mr. Carley said in an interview that he would vote for Rep. Udall, and he sent a contribution to the local Udall campaign.

- Many of Sen. Humphrey's old friends in organized labor here, some of whom have been backing Sen. Jackson, were spreading the word over the weekend that the way to help the former vice-president was to help Rep. Udall win.

- Sen. Humphrey and Mr. Carter have been engaged in a long-distance sniping contest for more than a week. Monday in Madison the senator criticized Mr. Carter's statement advocating support of dairy prices at 80 percent of parity and added, apparently in reference to the Georgian, "It is not good enough to be a nice guy."

- According to farm sources here, Minnesota officials of the National Farmers Union who are close to Sen. Humphrey tried unsuccessfully to dissuade Gilbert Rohde, the Wisconsin NFU leader, from endorsing Mr. Carter. There is no indication that Sen. Humphrey and Rep. Udall have worked out any agreement.

### Kennedy, Humphrey Railings

LINCOLN, Neb., March 31 (AP)—Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and Sen. Humphrey will not be able to remove their names from the Nebraska Democratic primary ballot, a judge ruled yesterday. The reason is that their names are already being listed against their expressed wishes on Oregon's primary ballots.

The judge ruled that Nebraska law ignores disclaimers of candidacy—which both Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Kennedy have filed here—if the individual is a candidate in any other state, willing or not. Candidates in Oregon do not have the opportunity to withdraw once they have been listed.

The Nebraska primary is May 11, two weeks before Oregon's on May 25.

### Carter Views on Ticket

MINNEAPOLIS, March 31.—Mr. Carter said yesterday that he might be willing to settle for the vice-presidential nomination on a ticket headed by Sen. Humphrey, according to the Los Angeles Times.

But Mr. Carter said he would prefer that Sen. Humphrey offer the second spot to someone else. He emphasized that he expects to capture the presidential nomination himself. He contended that Sen. Humphrey would need a "miracle" to win it.



WALLACE HECKLERS—Six college-aged youths, wearing photo-masks of Arthur Bremer who shot George Wallace in 1972 and pushing wheelchairs, met the governor in Wisconsin.



JACKSON ATTACKED—Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, a Democratic candidate for president, was hit in the face by spit or something else wet while campaigning in Madison.

### Wisconsin Protesters Spit on Jackson

## Hecklers With Wheelchairs Mock Wallace

MADISON, Wis., March 31 (AP).—Alabama Gov. George Wallace, campaigning here for votes in the Wisconsin Democratic presidential primary next week, was heckled yesterday by youths pushing wheelchairs and wearing masks representing the would-be assassin whose 1972 attack left Mr. Wallace partly paralyzed.

In another incident, Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, a Wallace rival in next Tuesday's primary, was yelled at and apparently spat upon by demonstrators as the senator alighted from a plane at the Madison airport.

Moisture of some sort hit Sen. Jackson's face, which was wiped clean by a Secret Service agent using a handkerchief.

Police and other Secret Service bodyguards led away one young demonstrator. A policeman said that the youths at the airport had been among those heckling Gov. Wallace on his arrival and departure at a restaurant where he made a luncheon address. Leaflets found among those at the restaurant described the youths as anarchists, the policeman said.

Intruder Ejected

About a dozen demonstrators shouted "Wallace go home" as the governor arrived at the restaurant. While the governor waited outside, one youth entered, singing an anti-Wallace song, but Secret Service men removed him without an arrest being made.

When the governor was wheeled to his car for departure afterward, the demonstrators resumed their yells, and one said: "Get out of town quick, you racist pig."

Signs on the youths' wheelchairs read: "George, stand up and be counted," "This is the only throne you deserve" and "Free Arlie Bremer," a reference to the Milwaukee man convicted of the shooting that has confined Gov. Wallace to a wheelchair.

The governor appeared to ignore the demonstrators as he shook hands with backers and accepted their expressions of support. He was then driven away for a television interview.

At the airport, Sen. Jackson appeared shaken by the demonstration against him. Asked what hit him, he replied: "Water, junk." But his press secretary said the senator "was spit on by somebody."

The protesters had yelled slogans against the Boeing Co., a major defense contractor based in Sen. Jackson's home state. The restaurant where Gov. Wallace spoke is not far from a restaurant where hecklers last week threw peanuts at Democratic presidential hopeful Jimmy Carter, a former Georgia governor who describes himself as a peanut farmer.

In his half-hour speech to about 80 Optimists and their guests, yesterday, Gov. Wallace touched on his familiar themes, criticizing big government, court-ordered busing and inflation.

Sen. Jackson, after his heckling, held a news conference at which he was questioned persistently by a young man who said he represented a homosexual publication. He asked the senator's views on Monday's U.S. Supreme Court ruling that states may regulate private sexual conduct between consenting adults.

"I believe in the American family," Sen. Jackson replied. "If we go your route, we wouldn't even have families. I'm opposed to the practice you say you engage in. I don't want your vote. I don't think we promote the welfare of the country by promoting homosexuality."

Restrictions on water usage have been in force for several weeks in the south and west of the country, "although we are a long way from water rationing, yet," a council spokesman said.

The matter is being investigated by a Senate subcommittee, the Justice Department and the Agriculture Department. Mr. Callaway has denied the allegations.

## Machine-Gun Gang in Montreal Gets Armored Car's \$2.8 Million

MONTREAL, March 31 (UPI)—A bandit gang used an anti-aircraft machine gun yesterday to hijack a Brinks armored car from the center of this city's financial district and escaped with \$2.8 million in small-denomination cash, according to a tally of the loot announced by police today. If the count is correct, the haul exceeds the \$2,775,335 in cash and securities taken in a Brinks holdup in Boston in 1950.

Police found the empty Brinks Canada Ltd. truck and the driver unharmed five miles away, near a golf course on Nuns Island in the St. Lawrence River. The driver was handcuffed but unharmed, police said. They said they were searching for four or five suspects although only three men were seen carrying out the robbery.

"The amount taken was between \$2 million and \$3 million in cash," said J. T. Walsh, executive vice-president of Brinks Canada. "It was the largest robbery we have ever had."

"It was a highly professional job, very slick," said a Montreal police spokesman.

Police said the gang threatened the Brinks driver with a 50-caliber Browning M-2 machine gun on a tripod in the back of a white panel truck.

The hijacking occurred in a lane beside the Royal Bank of Canada headquarters on St. James Street. The white van was parked and the arriving armored truck pulled up behind it, police said. After two Brinks guards got out and went into the bank, a second truck pulled into the lane and parked behind the Brinks truck, blocking it. The driver surrendered when a bandit banged on his door and another threw open the white van's rear doors, revealing the anti-aircraft gun leveled at the front of the Brinks truck.

## Defense Cuts Rejected on Capitol Hill

Action by 2 Panels Is Victory for Ford

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—President Ford won significant victories in both the House and Senate Budget Committees yesterday as attempts by liberal Democrats to force major reductions in the President's military budget were defeated.

In the Senate Budget Committee, a token reduction of \$300 million in Mr. Ford's planned \$101.1 billion in military outlays for fiscal 1977 was the most the liberals could effect. A token reduction of \$300 million from Mr. Ford's revised figure of \$119.3 billion for new spending authority, also for fiscal 1977, beginning Oct. 1, was all that was voted.

A somewhat larger reduction was made by the House Budget Committee, which voted a cut of \$1.5 billion in future spending authority and \$500 million in actual outlays for fiscal 1977, thus reducing the proposed figure for budget authority to \$112 billion and the proposed spending figure to \$100.8 billion.

Even these cuts were far smaller than those hoped for by liberal Democrats, who until recently had been aiming at a figure as high as \$7 billion. Mr. Ford had pledged to veto any military budget bill that came to him with a reduction that sizable.

### Close to Goals

The actions of the two committees, though technically only tentative and subject to reversal, seemed almost certain to insure that Congress would ultimately approve appropriations for the military that would be quite close to Mr. Ford's goals.

The outcome appeared almost certain because it was in the two budget committees that congressional sentiment was strongest for reducing the President's requests.

The other committees with key roles in the formulation of the military budget—the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees in the House and Senate—had already indicated a disinclination to make major reductions from Mr. Ford's proposals. The debate in both budget committees indicated a strong sense of uneasiness in Congress over recent reports of considerable increases in Soviet military strength in relation to that of the United States.

Such issues as the victory in Angola of forces opposed by the United States, and the aid they received from Cuban military forces, seemed to be in the minds of the budget committees' members as they beat back attempts to force major cuts.

In both budget committees, an old coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats combined to carry the day against the liberal Democrats from the North and West in votes on different proposed levels for the military budget.

Disposition of the military budget brought the House committee close to the completion of its work on the spring "target" figures for the overall budget.

The Senate committee, which considered the military budget first, is just beginning its work. The only major item that the House committee still has to deal with is the broad category of programs that come under the heading "income security," a classification that includes such programs as Social Security, unemployment compensation and veterans' benefits. It is the largest single item in the budget, with a recommended spending level of \$137.1 billion in Mr. Ford's budget.

So far, the House committee appears to be headed toward approval of a spending target of about \$413.5 billion, compared with Mr. Ford's recently revised total of \$398.5 billion.

## Four Given Life In San Francisco 'Zebra' Killings

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31 (AP)—Four Black Muslims convicted of the so-called Zebra murders and assaults on whites that terrorized San Francisco during the winter of 1973-74 have been sentenced to life in prison. "These were vicious and terrifying crimes," said Superior Court Judge Joseph Kersch as he imposed the maximum sentences.

The defendants, Larry Green, 23; J.C. Simon, 39; Manuel Moore, 31, and Jessie Lee Cooks, 30, were convicted of a series of random attacks on whites that became known as Zebra after the special frequency on police radios used in the hunt for the killers.

An eight-woman, four-man jury convicted the four March 13 on charges of murder, conspiracy, kidnapping, robbery, assault with a deadly weapon and illegal use of firearms.

The verdicts followed 3 1/2 days of deliberations, involving testimony from 181 witnesses about more than 20 Zebra attacks. The trial took 376 days and is believed to be the longest criminal proceeding ever in California.

### High Court Continues to Hear Arguments

## New Laws on Death Penalty Are Assailed

By John P. Mackenzie

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—Death-penalty laws enacted by several states since 1972 are just as discriminatory and work just as arbitrarily as those struck down four years ago, the Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Anthony Amsterdam, lawyer for four of six condemned murderers in cases before the court, said capital punishment is "so repugnant, so abhorrent" that the new laws have created loopholes to prevent the even-handed application of the death penalty.

Lawyers for Texas and Louisiana strongly disputed Mr. Amsterdam. They told the justices that their laws are fair and should be upheld as constitutional.

Texas Attorney General John Hill spoke of 22-year-old Jerry Jurek, one of the defendants, who strangled a 10-year-old girl after a rape attempt and threw her in the Guadalupe River, where she choked to death or drowned.

### Question on 'Means'

"Do you mean to tell me that our people have no means of taking care of such a crime?" Mr. Hill asked.

The justices heard arguments, which resumed today, on whether new laws adopted by 34 states satisfy the objections raised by the court in the 5-4 decision in 1972 that existing state laws were arbitrary and, as administered, constituted cruel and unusual punishment.

A survey by United Press International showed 537 death-row inmates in 30 states. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's Legal Defense Fund, which represents most of the condemned prisoners, estimated that 488 persons are currently under death sentences.

A further question, if the new laws are found defective, is whether the court will lay down guidelines for valid laws or whether it will hold that the death penalty, no matter how administered, violates the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution, which prohibits "cruel and unusual punishment."

### No Indication

Justice John Stevens, the court's newest member, asked several questions during the hearing without indicating which way he leaned. He has replaced retired Justice William Douglas, who was part of the 1972 majority.

Justices Byron White and Potter Stewart, who cast votes with the majority in 1973 based on narrow legal grounds, were also noncommittal in remarks from the bench.

Justice Harry Blackmun, one of the four dissenters in 1972, took exception to part of Mr. Amsterdam's argument that the new laws were carefully hedged with "an elaborate minnowing process of selective screening" designed to make capital punishment as rare and unpredictable as before.

"You can't have been surprised at that," Justice Blackmun said.

Wasn't that forecast by at least one opinion in Furman [vs. Georgia in 1972]?" Mr. Amsterdam said he was surprised that the new laws, although differing in approach to the death sentence, contained "all these selective procedures" rather than outright and automatic penalties.

He said in Texas and eight other states, where the death penalty is supposed to follow routinely if a jury finds specific aggravating circumstances, defendants can be spared a death penalty if the prosecutor waives it.

As for Louisiana, where Stanislaus Roberts is under a death sentence for the murder of a gasoline station attendant, Mr. Amsterdam said the law offers many ways to avoid its nominal "mandatory" impact.

For example, Mr. Amsterdam said, Louisiana juries are permitted to convict defendants of second-degree murder—thus avoiding the electric chair for defendants—even when evidence shows that the verdicts should be first-degree murder or acquittal.

Justice Stevens asked, "Doesn't your argument prove too much?" He said all criminal penalties contained elements of discretion.

"No," Mr. Amsterdam said, "our argument is essentially that death is different. If you do not accept that, we lose this case."



## 15 Faubourg Saint-Honoré

BEFORE going to Lanvin, you should know that it's not the kind of place you just breeze through.

The atmosphere that will envelop you, to say nothing of the styles and fabrics you'll find there, will make you want to take your time. Wood paneling, a delightful bird-cage elevator in pure art deco style, carpeted silence... you'll leave the hustle and bustle of the Faubourg behind as you come through the door.

### Take your time

"This is very important," Monsieur Deschamps, the master tailor, once told me. "To dress someone according to his personality, his tastes and often even his position, you must know him fairly well."

The salons he shares with the shirt department on the first floor could well be those of an apartment. And the fabrics he'll start to bring out to you chat with him are not likely to leave you indifferent.

An hour will go by and you'll suddenly realize that Monsieur Deschamps has just suggested exactly what you've always wanted to wear. For his art and profession consist of determining exactly what cut, fabrics and color combinations best suit your physique, your needs and your personality.

### The privileged few

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## No Risk to National Interest

## Levi Orders FBI to Destroy Tap File on Columnist Kraft

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—Attorney General Edward Levi has ordered the FBI to destroy all its records of what was learned from electronic and physical surveillance in 1968 of syndicated newspaper columnist Joseph Kraft.

In a letter to Mr. Kraft's attorney, Mr. Levi said that the 115-document file on the columnist "did not indicate that Mr. Kraft's activities posed any risk to the national interest." Mr. Kraft said that he was satisfied by the attorney general's action and was no longer considering filing suit because of the surveillance ordered by the administration of former President Richard Nixon.

The Kraft file contained "all kinds of inaccuracies," including identification of French statesman Jean Monnet as a woman, according to informed sources.

"Most of what came back was gossip," a source said. The file contained transcripts of conversations overheard on a bug placed in Mr. Kraft's Paris hotel for four or five days in June, 1969, and a summary of those conversations in a letter sent by the late FBI director J. Edgar Hoover to White House counsel John Ehrlichman in July, 1969.

## Mostly Gossip

A second letter, from former assistant FBI director William Sullivan to Ehrlichman in November, 1969, summarized a physical surveillance of Mr. Kraft in Washington that Ehrlichman had requested. It also contained mostly gossip, including such news as that Mr. Kraft had met with the Polish ambassador, according to informed sources.

According to court and congressional records, Ehrlichman ordered White House staffers to tap Mr. Kraft's Washington home phone in late May, 1969, as part of a program to track news leaks from the National Security Council.

At about that time, Mr. Kraft had written a column summarizing Mr. Nixon's Vietnam peace efforts that referred to "secret hawks" in the White House. Earlier in May, the FBI, at Mr. Nixon's direction, had begun tapping the telephones of government aides and reporters whose names were supplied by Henry Kissinger, then head of

## A Lebanese Official

## Slain in Colombia City

BARRANQUILLA, Colombia, March 31 (AP)—Rames Saade, 60, the Lebanese consul here, was shot dead when he answered his door last night, police said.

The consul had received death threats because of his fundraising activities within the Lebanese community purportedly aimed at helping the victims of the Lebanese civil war.



PROF—Most of the time Kurt Hilleman of Iowa City, Iowa, is an automobile salesman, but he moonlights as an instructor of an eight-week course in the art of throwing a frisbee. The one-half credit course, offered by the Physical Education Department of the University of Iowa, is quite popular.

Two other subjects of Nixon wiretaps, Morton Halperin and Anthony Lake, filed civil lawsuits against government officials seeking payments for damages. Yesterday, Mr. Kissinger gave a deposition in the Halperin case.

Public Guidelines Mr. Kraft, on the other hand, wanted no money but a public statement that the tap on him was improper, sealing or destruction of the records and establishment of published guidelines for national security wiretapping to prevent similar incidents.

In his letter to Mr. Kraft's lawyer, Lloyd Cutler, Mr. Levi wrote that he could not comment on the "legality of past conduct by former officials" but that under "current standards," the tap undertaken on Mr. Kraft "would not be authorized."

Last week, the Ford administration sent Congress a bill that would require court warrants for all national security electronic surveillance undertaken inside the United States.

In his letter, Mr. Levi wrote that "discovery of episodes such as (Mr. Kraft's) contributed in no small degree to the corrective measures now being put in place."

## Ford Sets Up Panel to Study Payoff Issues

Acts to Stem Bribes To Foreign Officials

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—President Ford today took the first step toward possible prevention of questionable overseas payoffs by U.S. corporations by creating a 10-member Cabinet-level task force to develop "clear, enforceable standards to prevent such questionable activities in the future." The task force is headed by Commerce Secretary Elliot Richardson.

"While the full dimensions of the situation are not known," the President said in a statement, "recent disclosures and allegations indicate that a substantial number of U.S. corporations have been involved in questionable payments to foreign officials, political organizations or business agents."

The Securities and Exchange Commission, which has been studying the matter, recently indicated that the number of U.S. firms previously checked or being investigated is "more than 85," the President said.

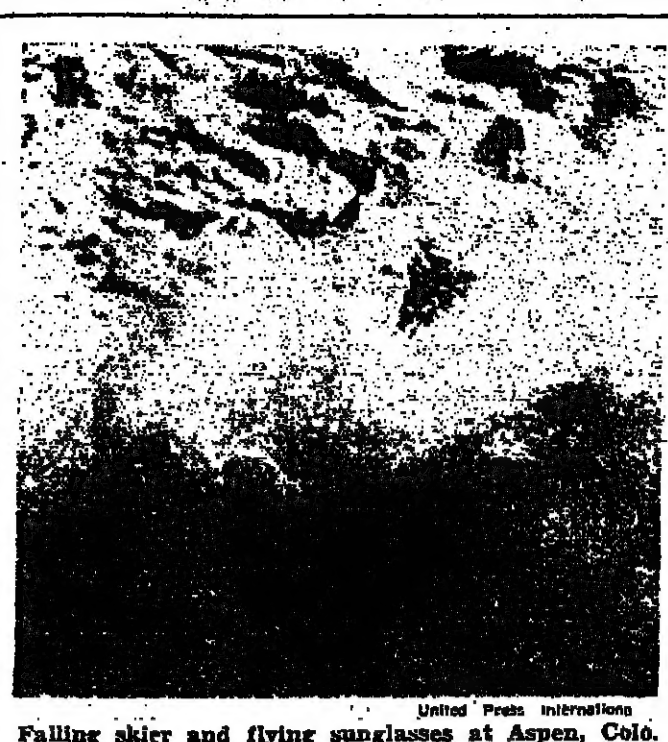
Mr. Ford asked the panel to seek views "of the broadest base of interested groups and individuals" and to report by Dec. 31. He directed the SEC to join the probe.

"Delicate Field" The task force, Mr. Ford said, will not undertake enforcement, "but will study the broad ramifications in this very delicate field." He noted that U.S. law does not prohibit payoffs by U.S. companies or individuals to foreign nationals or firms, although the payments might break laws of other nations.

But the President said criminal liability in the United States can stem from filing false statements with the Defense Department or other U.S. agencies.

Mr. Ford said that, "beyond moral concerns," there are some areas in which the subject of payoffs is of interest under current law. Among them were:

- International implications involving foreign payments which affect U.S. foreign policy.
- Possible anti-trust violations involving possible use of payoffs to cut down domestic competition.
- Whether any payoffs are listed in corporate reports required by the government.



Falling skier and flying sunglasses at Aspen, Colo.

## Indian State Assembly Receives Bill on Compulsory Sterilization

NEW DELHI, March 31 (AP).

The government of Maharashtra State introduced a bill yesterday ordering most couples with three or more children to undergo sterilization or face two years in jail.

The bill, which could force a million sterilizations in the state in the next year, was the first of several sterilization-incentive

measures expected to come before state assemblies this year.

The state measures are being drawn up in response to a campaign by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's federal government to prevent this nation of 800 million persons from growing to 1 billion by 1990.

The goal of the federal government, which funds most of India's state-administered family planning programs, is to lower the current birth rate of 37 per thousand persons by 1 per cent during each of the next five years.

Maharashtra has already adopted measures denying loans, free medical care, maternity leave and government housing to couples who do not restrict their families to three children or to their present size if they have more than three.

## Snowdon Photos Slashed in Sydney

SYDNEY, March 31 (UPI).

Police today seized an unidentified man who slashed two pictures in Lord Snowdon's photographic exhibit here and later allegedly slashed the throat of a security guard.

Police said the man, who was not identified, started a crowd of spectators when he produced a pocket knife and slashed the photographs—one of actress Elizabeth Taylor—before running from the building, chased by a security guard.

Seized by the guard in the center of the city, the man attacked him, cutting his throat, police said. Police in a passing patrol car stopped and arrested him. The guard was taken to a hospital, where he was reported to be in satisfactory condition.

## Police in Sydney Hold 16 in Protest Over Rockefeller

SYDNEY, March 31 (AP).

At least 16 persons were arrested in a demonstration against Vice-President Rockefeller today, police reported.

Police fought for 10 minutes with about 200 of the 600 demonstrators as they marched toward the Wentworth Hotel, where Mr. Rockefeller and his wife are staying. Some of the protesters threw stones at police and others broke flagpoles and used them as weapons.

In Canberra yesterday, Mr. Rockefeller dodged a confrontation with 200 chanting demonstrators by leaving the U.S. Embassy through a rear door to attend a dinner at the residence of Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser.

After the dinner, anti-U.S. demonstrators and police scuffled outside the Prime Minister's residence, and three persons were arrested.

Mr. Rockefeller had a lively exchange with a demonstrator after placing a wreath at the Australian War Memorial earlier yesterday.

"What about Vietnam, Rockefeller? What about Africa? The young man shouted. The Vice-President, pausing for a moment, who appeared to be about 18, and said: "Forget the past and let's look to the future."

The protester yelled: "Rockefeller, the world's richest murderer!" Secret Service men ushered the Vice-President into his limousine as protesters applauded Mr. Rockefeller. One shouted to the police: "Shut your mouth!"

## U.S. Fines Airlines Over Rebates on Pacific Charges

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI).

Thirty airlines have pleaded no contest to criminal charges of making illegal rebates for passengers and freight flown across the Pacific. They were assessed fines that ranged up to \$20,000.

A criminal information filed in U.S. District Court in San Francisco following a grand-jury investigation charged the airlines with violating statutes prohibiting rebates. It charged schemes involving passengers included:

- Selling tickets at special rates for youths and students, or lower fares to persons not eligible for the special rates.
- Circumventing the government's provisions for minimum and maximum durations of the round trips.
- Carrying groups of charter passengers on scheduled flights at charter-flight rates.
- Making payments of up to 50 per cent as "commissions" to travel agents, knowing the agents would use part of the money to make illegal rebates.
- Allowing advances of "credit" to customers, knowing the credited amounts would not be repaid.

The airlines named were Air New Zealand, Air Siam, Canadian Pacific, China Airlines, Japan Airlines, Korean Air Lines, Northwest Airlines, Pan American World Airways, Philippine Airlines, Qantas Airways, the Flying Tiger Line, Union de Transports Aeriens of France and Varig of Brazil.

## Future Needs Debated

## Bangladesh Starvation Over, Grain Rotting in Warehouses

By Lewis M. Simons

DACCA, March 31 (UPI)—Starvation has stopped eating Bangladesh, and grain is rotting in warehouses. Now a debate has begun here over whether the United States and several other Western nations should continue providing vast amounts of surplus food to this country.

No one believes that the relatively fat period that began with last year's excellent rice harvest will necessarily last. But the debate centers on the little-known fact that the millions of tons of grain poured into Bangladesh in the four years since its birth have done far more to prop up the tottering national budget than to feed the starving.

"The world believes that all those ships carrying all that grain were quite literally saving the lives of the starving multitudes," a food specialist with the United Nations agency observed. "In fact, grain imports from the United States, Canada, Australia and the Common Market have generated 55 per cent of the national budget."

While this procedure was accepted during recurring years of famine, representatives of donor countries, UN organizations and major voluntary agencies have now begun to question its validity.

Other kinds of aid Those who argue against continuing large-scale imports—and they include some members of the U.S. Agency for International Development staff in Dhacca, as well as some officials of the Bangladesh Agriculture Ministry—contend that the grain should be replaced by shipments of fertilizer, seed and machines.

Those who argue for the imports—among them U.S. Agriculture Department representatives and Bangladesh Food Ministry officials—say that the last harvest was not as good as it appeared and that the next one could be a flop.

They also point out that the United States has made two loans of \$25 million each for agricultural aid in the last two years. "This country can't absorb any more fertilizer and seed," said a U.S. source.

An AID staffer privately summed up the problem: "Unfortunately aid is measured in Washington in terms of disbursement and not development. If it was the other way around, we'd quit dumping our surplus in Bangladesh and concentrate seriously on helping them become self-sufficient."

## Sudden Collapse

On the other hand, even experts sharing this view admit that if the props provided by food imports were suddenly kicked away, the Bangladesh economy, such as it is, would collapse overnight.

The imports generate take, the local currency, by being sold in government ration shops. This food is not bought by the very poor, who require it for survival, but by civil servants, police and lower-middle-class families in the major towns and cities.

Last year Bangladesh received 2.8 million tons of grain, about half of it under the U.S. Food for Peace program. This year, following a record 7.5-million-ton rice harvest in December, the aid figure has dropped to 1.3 million tons.

The continuation of imports and heavy government procurement of the local crop has filled the country's warehouses to overflowing. "In sum," said an expert, "there is 1.1 million tons of grain in 300,000 tons worth of storage space."

Because much of this space is in makeshift buildings or under no cover at all, as much as 200,000 tons reportedly has rotted in the hot, humid weather or has been infested by weevils.

Appeal for More Yet the government, backed by the World Bank, has recently appealed to the United States and other major donors for 250,000 more tons by June 30.

According to a highly informed source, the Food Ministry, which is in charge of the import program, has judged it "prudent" to show less grain in warehouses and more in the ration system than actually is the case. The object is to impress a meeting of Western governments scheduled for this May in Paris of Ben-

gladesh's continuing need for help.

The government is also expected to ask the United States to allow it to sell excess hollow wheat husks as animal fodder abroad, something that is forbidden by U.S. legislation, and to ask for \$65 million to build new warehouses.

One way to get Bangladesh into a self-sufficient position is to help its farmers produce not just enough to feed the 80-million population, but to export as well.

"If we concentrate on providing them with seed and fertilizer instead of grain and re-establish the old irrigation and drainage systems, there's no reason why this country couldn't become one of Asia's major ricebowls," said a highly experienced UN specialist. "The problem is that it's much easier to absorb food donations forever than it is to take care of yourself."

## 35-Nation Panel Is Weighing Aid To Mozambique

LONDON, March 31 (UPI).

The 35-nation Commonwealth Sanctions Committee today recommended swift aid to Mozambique to compensate for losses suffered as a result of closing its border with Rhodesia and imposing economic sanctions as the breakdown of British colony.

Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal, of Guyana, who visited Mozambique recently on behalf of the international organization, told the committee that the \$37 million recently requested by the government of President Samora Machel represents only a modest initial amount of aid.

A statement said the committee called on Commonwealth member countries to indicate quickly what sort of bilateral technical and economic aid they can offer Mozambique. It also recommended that the Commonwealth as a whole make an immediate joint contribution to United Nations aid to Mozambique.

The British Foreign Office said Minister of State David Ennals will probably visit Mozambique this weekend for further aid talks with the government there.

## Canada Planning Swine-Flu Shots For 10 Million

OTTAWA, March 31 (UPI).

Health Minister Marc Lalonde said yesterday that the government has decided to vaccinate 10 million Canadians against the deadly swine flu over a three-month period beginning in September.

Mr. Lalonde said vaccinations would be made selectively to high-risk groups such as the aged, diabetics and heart patients.

The minister said he could give no figure on costs of the program. He said each dose would cost around 60 cents and the amount of the vaccination would depend on how the program was administered—a matter that still needs to be worked out. The U.S. plans an immunization program expected to cost more than \$135 million.

## Hatch Act Reform Passed by House

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP).

The House yesterday approved a measure allowing government employees to participate in partisan political activity and a immediately scheduled debate on a bill to restore the Federal Election Commission's power to disburse public funds for presidential campaigns.

By a 241-164 vote, the House sent to the Senate the controversial measure to amend the 1940 Hatch Act, which sharply limits political activity by the nation's 2.8 million federal employees.

The vote was less than the two-thirds needed to override a veto. Republican leader John Rhodes of Arizona told the House that President Ford would veto the measure.

## Clerides Returns To Cypriot Talks

NICOSIA, March 31 (UPI).

Chief Greek-Cypriot negotiator Glafos Clerides, who walked out of a meeting yesterday deciding he would have "nothing more to do with intercommunal talks," arrived on schedule today for a meeting with his Turkish-Cypriot counterpart.

His appearance dispelled fear the second-ranking Greek-Cypriot politician was resigning for the fourth time in three years after his walkout late last night from a stormy meeting chaired by Archbishop Makarios.

UN representative Javier Perez de Cuellar attended the talks mainly on the question of persons still missing after the 1974 Greek-led coup and Turkish invasion and on educational and other problems for the Greek Cypriots living in the Turkish-occupied areas in the north.

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# Rio de Janeiro—Where Youth and Beauty Are the Surgeon's Business

By Jonathan Kandell

RIO DE JANEIRO (UPI)—If anyone wants to buy fine glassware, he goes to "Cachoeira," Almirante da Rocha Oliveira, a leading surgeon here, recently noted. "If he wants the best wine, he goes to France. But everybody knows that for plastic surgery you come to a Brazilian."

The statement might sound somewhat self-serving, but in fact, Rio de Janeiro has emerged as the plastic surgery capital of the world.

There are more than 500 Brazilian doctors specializing in aesthetic surgery, and most of them are concentrated here.

About 20,000 plastic surgery operations are believed to be per-

formed in Rio every year. At the most lavish private clinics, buxom usher patients into waiting rooms decorated with neo-Renaissance sculptures and wired to the sound of baroque music.

Plastic surgeons here consider it a safe bet that just about any Brazilian woman past 40 and active in upper-class social functions has undergone some form of aesthetic surgery. And in recent years about 30 per cent of such operations have been performed on middle-aged men.

"The fact that so many people are walking around most of the time wearing only a bathing suit or skimpy, informal clothing tends to emphasize the importance of youthful, beautiful looks," explained one of the leading surgeons, Pedro Valenti, a

boyish-looking 36 ("No, I have not undergone plastic surgery"). Dr. Valenti said he reached his conclusions on the popularity of aesthetic surgery by submitting questionnaires to many of the 7,000 patients he has attended during the last 12 years.

But a less scientific inquiry would probably yield similar explanations.

## Beauty Premium

Perhaps no other major city in the world puts as much premium on physical beauty as Rio. Within Brazil, Sao Paulo long ago snatched away Rio's claim to business leadership. And more than 15 years ago, the capital was transferred from here to Brasilia. So Rio has been left with its beaches, a still growing reputa-

tion as the pleasure capital of the Americas, and the confidence that comes from the certain knowledge that any resident of Sao Paulo or Brasilia would give his or her eye-teeth to live in Ipanema.

Critics point out that for a city of more than four million people, Rio is notoriously lacking in cultural attractions, good cuisine or just general seriousness. But the disgruntled, well-to-do critics find himself joining the wealthier Cariocas, as Rio natives are called, in their ritual sunbathing, beachside jogging and eventual visits to physical beauty and plastic surgery clinics.

There is little modesty involved in undergoing aesthetic surgery. At a recent high-society party,

the women gathered in a back room to admire the results of the hostess's breast and abdominal surgery.

## Social Note

A social column in one of the leading newspapers passed on a message to its readers from a leading socialite announcing that she had spent the four days of Carnival "rejuvenating from a plastic surgery operation that has been widely acclaimed by her friends."

Little wonder then that the leading plastic surgeons are accorded superstar status in the Rio social circuit. Their pictures are repeatedly displayed alongside newspaper and magazine accounts of society gatherings. Commentators describing well-known beau-

ties often refer to the "Pedro Valenti Look" or "Ivo Pitanguy Look," much the same way that their counterparts in Europe would talk about fashion design. With face-lifts costing up to \$3,000 and slimmer abdomens running above that, the best known plastic surgeons have become millionaires.

## Artists

Dr. Pitanguy, 51, the widely acknowledged dean of Brazilian plastic surgeons, maintains a house in the city, another one at a mountain resort to enjoy his pedigree race horses, and an island retreat where guests can land on a private airstrip and tool around with one of his several motorboats.

As they become more successful,

Rio's plastic surgeons sometimes tend to see themselves more as artists than as doctors.

"I feel I should spend as much time with a patient as a painter would with a painting, or a sculptor with a statue," Dr. Valenti said. "So nowadays I only operate on two people a day."

According to Dr. Pitanguy, "People today pick a plastic surgeon like they used to choose a painter during the Renaissance."

Dr. Pitanguy was recently made president of Rio's Museum of Modern Art, causing one critic to remark that the appointment was "perhaps as prestigious for the museum as it was for him."

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# When a Rich Japanese Woman Minds the Family 'Store'

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 31 (UPI)—French businessmen consider Kuniko Tsutsumi one of the most important Japanese in Paris. She is also known, and appreciated for what she has done for the French image in Tokyo.

Mrs. Tsutsumi talks about the family's empire—Seibu—in polite understatement. After putting in 14 hours at the office, she makes such remarks as: "The most important thing is to remain a woman. After work, you have to get dressed up, coiffed. It's easier for men."

In the evening Mrs. Tsutsumi may wear a white satin blouse and flowing pajamas, but the minute she launches into business talk, the image changes. She is president of the Seibu Retail Enterprises in Europe, which has a 12-billion-franc-a-year turnover.

The group represents only a third of the Tsutsumi empire. The other two-thirds involve heavier financial dealings such as railways, ski resorts and real estate. "Yes, we have a lot of firms," Mrs. Tsutsumi said, "but it would be in bad taste to list them all."

**Company Properties.** The company owns, among other things, 99 supermarkets, the Seibu department stores (with 15 branches) and "one, two, three, no, four shopping centers," she said.

The section that Mrs. Tsutsumi, who is in her early 40s, heads

is involved in what she describes as "services." That means department stores, which she supplies with everything from clothing to toys, and lately casinos and recreational centers in France. She is also manager of the art magazine L'ŒIL, owned by Seibu.

Two years ago, she opened a hotel complex in Barcarès in the south of France (and near the Spanish border) with a casino on a boat, the Lydia. She is now working on a casino in Trouville and building a hotel nearby.

The fortune, she said, started with her father, Yasujiro Tsutsumi. "He was 18 when he came to Tokyo," she said. He was from a provincial town. "He started with little money. So he was a man a little exceptional. He was always in politics. At the end, he was president of the parliament," she said.

## Needed Sons

"Of course, he needed sons, lots of sons. He told my mother: 'One son is not enough.' So I have one brother and three half-brothers. He was very upset that I was a girl. He told me, 'Had you been a boy, it would have helped greatly,' she said.

"Then he wanted to give me an impossible husband. So I fled to France."

That was 18 years ago. In the meantime, she met and married (and is now becoming divorced from) Gilles Néret, who later worked as a director of L'ŒIL and worked with Seibu in its financial sector.

"He helped me a great deal,"



Kuniko Tsutsumi places her bet in the family casino in the south of France.

she said. "I had never worked. I wanted to be a novelist. It was very, very hard. My brother, who succeeded my father in 1965, told me in 1962:

"Instead of banging your head against the wall with your writing, why don't you help me set up in Paris by buying an office." And so she did, introducing

30 top Paris fashion names such as Hermès and Saint Laurent to Japanese shoppers. Japan was well into its economic boom then. "My brother told me: 'We're going to need luxury goods, so go at it.'"

Today, besides Lapidus, Pirand, Hechter and Hermès, she handles the whole Saint Laurent production—couture, ready-to-wear and all his licenses, from sunglasses to house linens. In Japan, "Saint Laurent is a perfectionist," she said. "He keeps us very busy because he will double check everything, a shade of red, the weight of a fabric. But the results are perfect. You'd never know it's made in Japan."

Mrs. Tsutsumi said that she had not had an easy time because in Japan business is controlled by men. "I don't know if you realize what it means to try to convince Japanese businessmen. They're so uptight, they dress so stiffly, they drink sake, they live a very Japanese life. Women are given no responsibilities. I tried to get some women into jobs. It was very hard but now I have a few women buyers for lingerie and baby clothes."

Although she covers the fashion scene in Italy (where she buys Missoni) and England (with Zandra Rhodes), Mrs. Tsutsumi says that "as I live in France, I'm prejudiced."

In order to upgrade the Seibu image, Mrs. Tsutsumi also introduced food (including snails, art, jewels, antiques and even French cars to Japan.

But the fun of that job is wearing off now and she has switched to the hotel side of the business. "I hate routine," she said.

With all that, Mrs. Tsutsumi is not quite happy with the business side of her life. When she has a few minutes, she goes back to writing and does interviews for women's magazines. "I have interviewed Gianni Agnelli and actor Jean-Louis Trintignant," she said. "I love to do interviews with prominent men because it gives me a pretext to meet them and see what makes them run."

## Venice Biennale Announces Plans But Lacks Funds

VENICE, March 31 (AP).—The Venice Biennale, the state-run agency which sponsors cultural and artistic activities here, has launched a wide-ranging program for 1976, its president said.

But implementation of much of the program was in doubt over lack of funds.

Four bills for the allocation of special funds to promote tourism to the city have been pending before Parliament for nearly a year, but no action has been taken on them.

As a result of its financial troubles, tourism has been declining in Venice. The city has been denied authorization to build a port for yachts and private motorboats, which have been going elsewhere.

# WAVERLEY ROOT: It Smells Like Sewage, Tastes Like Cheese

A TASTE and smell like sewage, the description given by an ordinarily reliable English reference book, hardly seems compatible with the often reiterated statement that the durian is one of the most delicious of tropical

fruits. The English authority seems to be in a minority of one about the taste, but it has support about the smell. Despite it, the fruit is appreciated not only by the natives of the regions where it grows, but even by Westerners hardy enough to have conquered the disgust which the odor frequently provokes.

The novice curious to explore the well-protected exquiteness of the durian might succeed in crossing the small barrier by standing under a durian tree and falling upon a fruit the moment it is picked, which is when the odor is faintest. It quickly begins to gain intensity, which might suggest that putrefaction sets in immediately; but the fruit, whatever its fragrance, is not in fact yet rotting. However it does have to be eaten quite fresh, for it spoils quickly. This helps account for the fact that no attempt has ever been made to export it, and the odor is no doubt responsible for a lack of foreign demand. The tree is not even transplanted in other tropical areas, so far as I know, except in Tanzania, where it is called the *durian* and is eaten only sparingly.

The combination of putrid odor with appreciated taste infallibly suggests the parallel case of some cheeses, and indeed the durian belongs to the family of Bombacaceae, which the French call *fromagers*, cheesemongers, while

the durian has also been referred to in English as the cheese which grows on trees. One durian fancier has described its flavor as "like a robust, over-ripe Roquefort," and another as "very complex, recalling at the same time cream and vegetables" (type of vegetables not specified). However it is attempted to describe it, it is evidently a disconcerting taste to encounter when you spoon up the pulp, whose appearance leads you to expect something like custard—more disconcerting even than when you taste the West Indian akee, which recalls scrambled eggs, a Bombacaceae too.

There are opinions about the smell less repugnant than the one which compares it with sewage, but not much. It has been called "fetid," or said to evoke putrid animal matter, or (the least repulsive) to suggest rotten onions. Never having been in durian country myself, I can neither confirm nor contradict any of these descriptions.

## Strange Inside

Durian country means primarily Malaysia, of which the tree (which, unexotically, looks something like an elm) is a native. "Durian" is a Malay word. The fruit is picked from wild trees in the forests, or from isolated trees in private gardens, or from extensive durian plantations which

exist, besides Malaysia, in Sumatra, Java, the Celebes, the Moluccas and in parts of Thailand, India and the Philippines, where the tree is cultivated despite the wait of seven years before it produces its first fruit.

The durian itself looks strange enough to make up for the commonplace appearance of its tree. Universally described as round in defiance of the observable fact that it is oval, it is covered with short, stubby, extremely hard pyramid-shaped spikes set closely together over its whole surface. It ripens from brown to a dull yellow and is variously described as the size of (a) a small melon; (b) a large coconut; and (c) a soccer ball. These divergences presumably result from the fact that there are about a dozen species, the one often eaten being *Durio zibethinus*, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, 5 to 8 pounds in weight.

Opened, the durian reveals a sticky cream-to-yellow colored pulp, which the botanist classifies as the seed covering; the seeds, the size of small chestnuts, are imbedded in the pulp of the five compartments into which the fruit is divided. Both are edible. It is the pulp about which aficionados rave, but the seeds can be roasted like chestnuts, and, indeed, taste like them. In Thailand, the pulp is cooked together with heavy cream, producing a

sort of marmalade which will keep for a year or more.

The penetrating and usually unwelcome odor of durians is so offensive to non-addicts that some Asian airlines forbid passengers to bring them aboard, while certain hotels, particularly those with air-conditioning,

which distributes smells equitably throughout the building, prohibit taking them into the rooms. Durian, like garlic, imparts its fragrance to the breath of those who indulge in it. The only way to protect yourself from a durian eater is to eat durian yourself.

(c) 1976 Waverley Root

# Most Catholics Back the Pope On Sex Conduct Code, Vatican Says

VATICAN CITY, March 31 (UPI).—Only a "small fringe" of the Catholic world has criticized the Vatican's declaration on sexual ethics and bishops have unanimously approved the documents, *L'Osservatore Romano* said yesterday.

The Vatican newspaper devoted more than two pages to an article by two Vatican theologians reviewing and commenting on criticisms of the code of sexual conduct for Catholics issued Jan. 18.

Theologians Raimondo Spiazzi and Jan Visser discussed what they called "comments, reservations, arguments and, we frankly add, misunderstandings" with which the document has been received by some sectors of public opinion, including certain groups of self-styled "Catholics" and even "theologians."

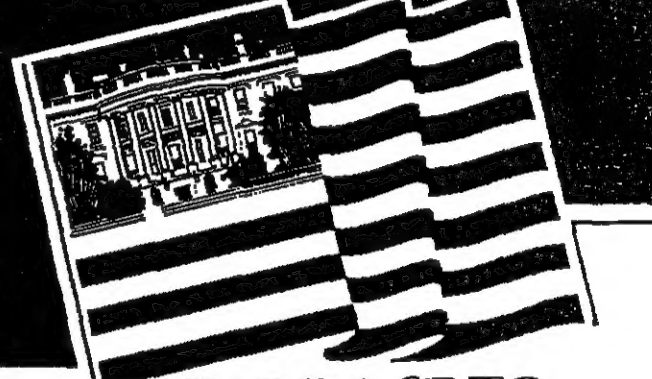
They said "the latter are a small fringe of the Catholic world" that they hoped would be open to "reflection and conversion."

The theologians said that the declaration on sexual ethics had won "the unanimous consensus of the bishops, the authentic teachers of the Christian people." It condemned homosexuality, sex outside marriage and masturbation.

## Book Sale to Include Gutenberg Chapter

NEW YORK, March 31 (UPI).—The Book of Daniel from the Gutenberg Bible, the first book printed in movable type, and a first edition of Shakespeare's dramas will be sold here at auction April 7, it was announced yesterday by Sotheby's Parkes Ber-

# PLAYBOY SPECIAL...



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## Issues '76: Energy

The term of the next president will in all likelihood bridge the transformation of this country from a carefree squanderer of energy, as it long has been, into an acutely energy-conscious society of the kind that rising costs and scarcity are forcing it to become.

Congress and the Ford administration have vast unfinished work in fashioning a coherent energy policy in the months before the election. The modest energy bill that finally emerged, after a full year of hauling and screaming, scarcely begins to address critical and specific issues involved in balancing the energy budget.

In the election campaign, however, the longer-term challenge should define the debate among the candidates. How is this far-reaching transformation of a social structure and ethic to be accomplished? Can the burdens and benefits be made to fall equitably across the whole population, or will some segments be squeezed for the enrichment of others? Will, indeed, the transformation proceed under measured policy direction or continue as before by default, by a haphazard interplay of the competing interests and values?

First priority in any long-range energy policy must go to conservation, to reducing the demand side of the energy equation by eliminating wasteful practices and improving the efficiency with which energy is produced, delivered and employed. Study after study has shown conservation of existing energy resources to be the most effective and readily available "new source" of supply to meet urgent needs.

Conserving energy, no less than the parallel means of expanding supply by increasing production, involves agonizing tradeoffs. Candidates like President Ford, who have relied primarily upon the price mechanism and theoretical free-market behavior to discourage consumption, offer a straightforward and blunt formula: If the price is higher, people will use less. But this policy forces hardships indiscriminately upon poorer segments of the population and restricts essential and socially beneficial consumption of energy as well as wasteful uses.

The alternative to the price mechanism is government direction—regulation, subsidies, controls. These techniques offer ways of distributing the burdens of scarcity where they can best be carried and of emphasizing the broad social interest in energy-related decisions as they are made. They also invite bureaucratic bungling, inefficiencies and loopholes from which the most nimble could benefit in more than fair share.

The obvious device that combines these

two alternatives is a high gasoline tax—politically unpopular and requiring rare courage from the candidate who dares to advocate it. The price would rise, with all the conservation inducements that would provide; the extra revenues would go, not to the oil companies, but to the U.S. Treasury, which could then pump them back into society through rebates to the low-income groups and to consumers most reliant upon gasoline for their livelihood, and also through some form of subsidies to energy producers and technologies showing most promise of national benefit.

Energy policy-making is plagued by the necessity, in the words of the Brookings Institution, "to sort out real from imaginary problems and real from imaginary choices." The choice between solar and nuclear power, for instance, is imaginary. Both can play their roles in supplying this country's energy; candidates may well differ on the relative reliance to be placed on each.

One of the most prevalent, but imaginary, policy problems is the one contained in the catch phrase, "ending reliance on imported oil." As a practical matter, there are virtually no energy experts who believe that total self-sufficiency is even possible for this country under existing technology; nor, weighing the economic, social and environmental costs involved in massive expansion of domestic energy supplies, is elimination of all oil imports necessarily desirable.

Instead of echoing the outmoded rhetoric of President Nixon's Project Independence, this country's next leaders would do far better to evolve specific programs for a Project Interdependence, in which oil producers and importers would share genuine mutual interest in long-term stability of contracts. Dependence on imports from unreliable foreign sources, however, remains a national danger; reducing that dependence is vital, and it will require a massive effort to get it down from the present 45 per cent even to one-third or less.

The literature of energy policy is full of catch phrases to trap the unwary and score debating points. Everyone involved can be eloquent about the need for sacrifices by everyone else. The policy leadership which this country needs for the years to come will have to make a convincing case to the electorate for sacrifices in an energy-conscious society. It would be the refusal to make those sacrifices, not the sacrifices themselves, that would inhibit growth in living standards and tarnish the quality of life for the nation and all its citizens.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Inside Cambodia

Cambodia's new "Constitution" and its "election" of a People's Representative Assembly are designed to convey the impression at home and abroad of a government of law. But they leave the country unchanged from the vast slave labor camp into which it has been shaped by its fanatical Communist leaders.

The countryside is in a state of "total mobilization," according to the first Western visitor since the Communist take-over last April. Sweden's ambassador to Peking, Everywhere he went he saw enormous numbers of armed youths guarding checkpoints in the countryside and on streets in the still largely deserted capital, Phnom Penh.

Masses of workers, 20,000 to 25,000 at a place, can be seen digging irrigation canals and building dams to create a water control system for rice cultivation. The visitors were given the impression that all this slavery was necessary to enable Cambodia to grow enough rice to feed itself. But Cambodia always produced a rice surplus for export before the war. It undoubtedly could do so again quickly if its peasants were not marshaled into huge collective farms by force, accompanied by the millions of urban dwellers forced at gunpoint on minutes' notice to leave homes and even hospital beds last April for the long, deadly trek to distant provinces.

Since then, new migrations rivaling the initial forced evacuation of Phnom Penh and other towns have seen hundreds of thousands of Cambodians moved from one part of the country to another, often on foot at gunpoint, principally into the sparsely populated northwestern area. As in the first migration, deaths in large numbers from hardships and disease have been reported.

Refugees say that few if any schools have reopened. They tell of mass executions and other reprisals against officials and soldiers of the former regime. Newspapers are virtually nonexistent, as is modern medicine. There appears to be little attempt to win over the population through persuasion, as in South Vietnam and Laos; the entire emphasis is on exhausting work on starvation diets under threat of punishment to keep the country cowed.

Cambodia's rulers tell visitors the original migration was designed to get urban dwellers into the countryside so they could be more easily fed. But there is evidence that there were bigger rice stocks in Phnom Penh than in the countryside and that the chief aim was to disperse the population to prevent any possibility of political organization or action.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk reportedly wept over these horrors when he was permitted to return to Cambodia. Time evidently has brought little improvement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Arab Riots in Israel

The violence in Galilee should be a warning to Israel. For some time now a tragic situation has been developing. For almost two months in the occupied West Bank and for a month past in Galilee the scale of demonstrations and the consequent police repression have been mounting. The reasons have been varied and are now shown to be subjects of direct conflict between Arabs and Jews and not agitation from outside directed by the PLO as was at first alleged. How-

ever much Communist instigation may originally have been to blame, Arabs of all religious and political persuasions have now joined in the protest and they have carried with them the mayors of Arab towns.

If tempers are to be lowered and the demonstrations are to die away the Israeli government will have to risk some bold political moves. This can mean only a decision in principle that envisages Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank territory.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

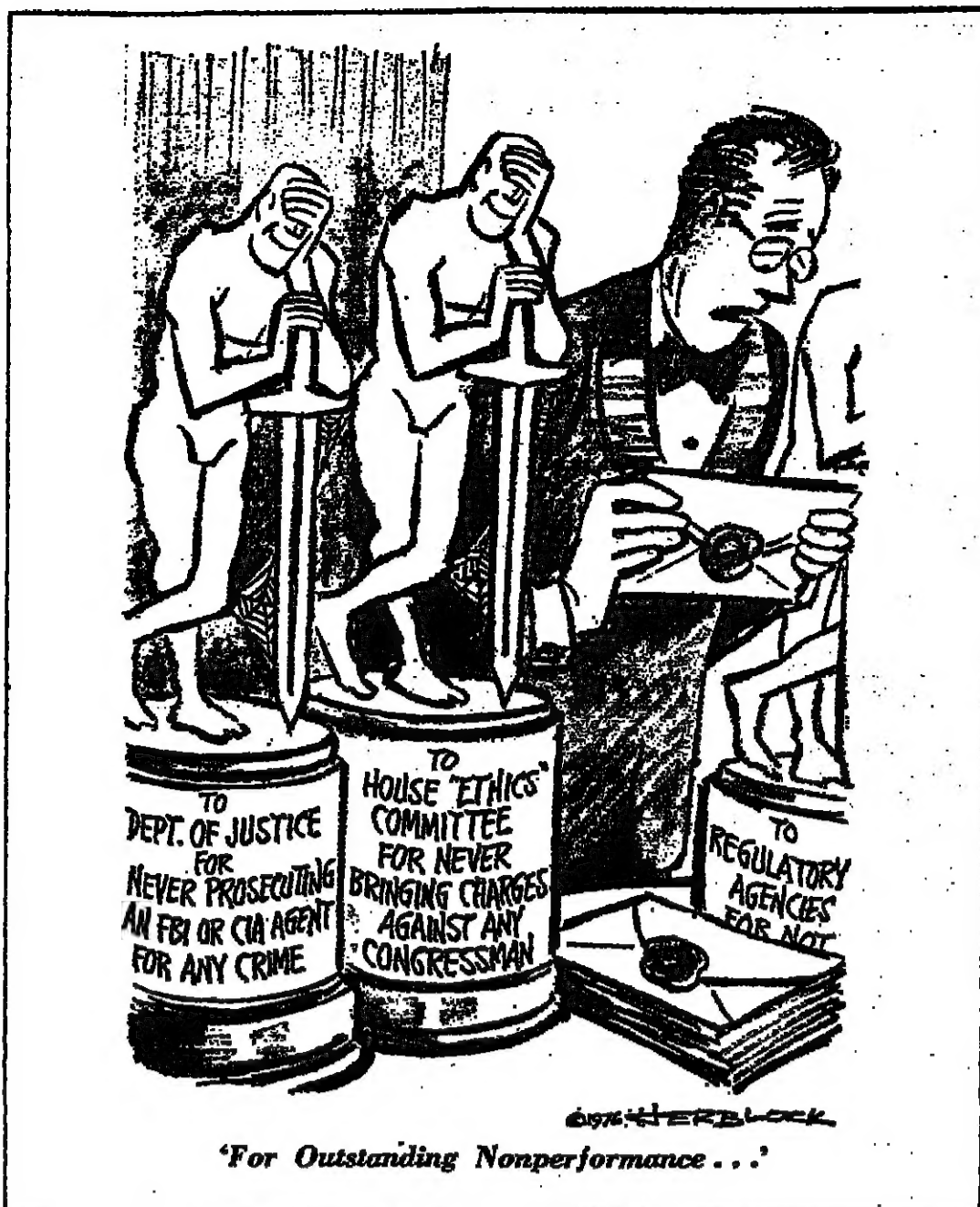
April 1, 1901

ST. PETERSBURG—A special commission, with the Grand Duke Michael Nikolaevich at its head, has been appointed by the Czar to inquire into the recent revolutionary movement and the street riots. All the persons arrested in connection with these outbreaks will be interrogated in the presence of the Grand Duke, after which, by order of the Administrative Council, they will be banished for one year.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 1, 1926

PARIS—Versailles has just elected John D. Rockefeller Jr., a free citizen of the town. This brings an American millionaire into close historical relationship with Louis XIV, to whom the beauty of the palace and the city owes so much. It is largely through Mr. Rockefeller's gift of \$2 million that the marvelous chateau, the park and the statues will be kept in a state of repair.



## 'Why Make the Rubble Bounce?'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Ford went to the Pentagon this week and issued one of those vague warnings to the Congress that make more votes than common sense.

"Since becoming President," he said, "I have submitted the two biggest defense budgets in peacetime history. I am deeply disturbed that some members of our own Congress, oblivious to the realities of today's world, now seek to make drastic reductions in the defense budget that I submitted for the coming year. There is no room for major reduction."

As a political defense against Ronald Reagan, who thinks he won the North Carolina primary election by calling for bigger defense budgets and tougher attitudes toward the Communists, and has carried this theme to the nation in a TV network broadcast, this was undoubtedly good politics, but as a policy for reducing the arms race and leaving enough money to deal with the economic security of the nation and the world, it leaves at least some "room" for discussion.

### Excessive

Ford has asked for spending authority of almost \$113 billion for the defense department in the fiscal year 1977. Some members of the Congress think this is a bit excessive. Rep. Brock Adams, D-Wash., the chairman of the House Budget Committee, has suggested that maybe the President's request could be cut by \$7 billion, but none of the leaders in either party is calling for a defense budget under \$100 billion.

Still, the President not only knows that there is "no room" for major reductions, but threatens to veto any defense budget that does not meet his test of the security requirements of the nation.

"I want to serve notice today," he said, "that if the Congress sends me a defense budget that shortchanges the future safety of the American people, I will veto that defense bill, unprecedented though that may be."

This is really playing tennis with the net down. Nobody is suggesting that he should "short-change the future safety of the American people." The key figure in the defense budget question, Rep. George Mahon, D-Texas, chairman of the House Defense Appropriations Committee, agrees that this is no time for "drastic cuts" in Ford's defense budget, but that maybe there is "room" for reasonable reductions.

### Old Arguments

Not for the first time, Ford is going back to the old political arguments of the past. When he boasts of having submitted "the two biggest defense budgets in peacetime history," and denounces people in Congress for being "oblivious to the realities of today's world," he discloses his basic approach and philosophy to the world's problems.

Military power is his answer. "We're No. 1," is his slogan. This is what he learned on the Armed Services Committee in the House over the formative years of his political life and believes it today. The security of the nation, as he sees it, lies not in its internal economic and social strength, but in its military armaments and its potential armaments.

As a political campaign theme, particularly in the primaries against Reagan, this is hard to beat, but Reagan and Wallace are finished, even though they don't quite admit it, and the question now is what kind of policy Ford proposes for a world that is now half-starved and spending over \$300 billion a year

on military arms. "We're No. 1" is a good and valid slogan for the Indians basketball champions in Bloomington this week, but not for Washington.

Secretary of State Kissinger, while defending Ford's defense budget, put the problem in better perspective. "No responsible leader," he said the other day in Dallas, "should encourage the illusion that America can ever again recapture the strategic superiority of the early postwar period."

"In the '40s, we had a nuclear monopoly. In the '50s and early '60s, we had overwhelming preponderance... but today, when each side has thousands of launchers and many more warheads, a decisive or politically significant margin of superiority is out of reach."

"If one side expands or improves its forces, sooner or later the other side will balance the effort. The Soviet Union first developed the ICBM—we matched it. We

then added a lead in numbers of strategic missiles to the lead we already had in bombers—they caught up and surpassed us in missile numbers... The pattern is clear. No net advantage can long be preserved by either side."

This is the reality of today's world—and this is the economic and social turmoil of the Western nations, including our own. Ford is asking us to believe that our security lies in the defense budget—in his defense budget, with "no room" for major cuts. It is a popular argument, and therefore "good politics," but as a policy for the rest of the '70s and the beginning of the '80s, it could be a disaster.

Winston Churchill, as usual, had the right phrase for the problem. Once both sides had enough nuclear weapons to destroy the human race, he thought this was about enough. Why add more? he asked. "Why make the rubble bounce?"

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What is (I suspect) even more disconcerting to the disconcerted is that he prays, he says, "about 25 times a day, maybe more"—whatever you might say, the spirit moves him. This is probably why Stuart Spencer, a Ford campaign aide not previously known for his theological interests, announced that Carter is a "fundamentalist." The burden of campaign duties prevented Spencer from elaborating on this insight, but evidently he thinks "fundamentalism" is not a virtue.

Carter's praying, church-going, and religious feeling, aside from his presidential ambitions. That is why some people suspect that he is guilty of sincerity. This apparently is disconcerting to some people, including many of the people "progressives," they are called this spring who claim loudly and often that Carter "doesn't believe anything."

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## The Conspiracy Theory And E. Europe Policy

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—Henry Kissinger's denial of any intention to sell Eastern Europe down the river in exchange for Soviet concessions elsewhere will not end the matter. The United States, it is suspected in some quarters, has intimated to the Kremlin that it would make no trouble for it in Eastern Europe, provided that the Soviet Union would restrain its appetite in Western Europe and farther afield, as in Africa, for instance.

Kissinger claims that his associate, Helmut Sonnenfeldt, whose remarks have given rise to these suspicions, has been misquoted, misrepresented, misunderstood—and that he did not say it anyway. Or, as they say in Eastern Europe, it happened a long time ago, and it's not true anyway.

The hint of Sonnenfeldt's remarks, made at a meeting of U.S. ambassadors in December, and reported last week by columnist Rowland Evans and Robert Novak (JET, March 23) was that the United States should work for a more "organic" relationship between Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, a relationship which would entail the acceptance of the Soviet role in the region. On the face of it, this would amount to no more than the recognition of the realities of power.

### Out of Context

But Mr. Kissinger says that the account of Sonnenfeldt's remarks sent to the State Department from London, where they were made, was inaccurate. He claims that these misreported remarks were then quoted out of context. And he concedes that the key word, "organic," was badly chosen. Sonnenfeldt, he said, had indeed spoken of a more organic relationship, but what he really had in mind was "a more historic relationship."

By this Kissinger evidently means that the relationship should revert to what it was before World War II, when the Soviet Union did not control its East European neighbors. His critics claim that the original remarks were intended to convey the opposite, that is, that East Europe should accept Soviet control.

But the "organic" relationship of which Sonnenfeldt spoke is certainly a notion with which some U.S. policy planners have played at various times. They have viewed the postwar relationship as "unnatural"—also a word used by Sonnenfeldt—in that Soviet domination, imposed by force, is a source of the tension which snaps every now and again, as it did in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

They would have preferred a more settled relationship which would, on the one hand, recognize the Soviet Union's special role in the area, and on the other, would give the East European countries a greater degree of independence. If the Kremlin felt less threatened, the argument runs, it would not need to control the East Europeans so tightly.

This, they have reasoned, would contribute to the general lessening of East-West tensions, and could in turn make the Kremlin more receptive to Western proposals on a wide range of issues, from European disarmament to strategic arms reductions, to mention only two which are closely connected.

The search for a more accommodating relationship between the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe could thus be seen as part of Kissinger's grand design. But some elements of it were present in U.S. policy long before Kissinger. The United States intervened neither in Hungary nor in Czechoslovakia. The man who played a key role in the shaping of U.S. policy toward the

Soviet Union in the 1960s, Ambassador to Moscow Llewellyn Thompson, used to argue that Washington should treat Eastern Europe as a Soviet sphere of influence. He believed that U.S. initiatives in Eastern Europe should be discussed with the Kremlin, and he expected that the Kremlin would respond by paying heed to U.S. interests elsewhere. It is ironic that one man at the State Department who objected to this at the time was Sonnenfeldt.

But the issue is not what Sonnenfeldt believes; nor even what he said in London. The issue is what the administration will do. The answer is that, in an election year, it will do nothing to upset the 6 million or so East European "ethnics" whose representatives are already demanding Sonnenfeldt's head. Nor will the doubts issued by Kissinger satisfy his own critics. Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., has already protested at the Sonnenfeldt "outrage," and he can hardly be expected to forgo the political capital to be made from it.

For the long term, however, the questions raised by Sonnenfeldt are very real. The United States has come a long way from the policy of "rolling back" the Soviet Union to its old frontiers advocated by John Foster Dulles in the early 1950s. Kissinger insists, in explaining Sonnenfeldt's remarks, that the United States now wants to encourage the desire of East Europeans for greater autonomy and independence "as responsibly as possible."

But the amount of energy which it puts into encouraging East European independence has not always been the same, even under Kissinger. The more effort the United States puts into it, the less happy the Kremlin is. It therefore stands to reason that if the United States should put less effort into it, Moscow might be willing to do Washington a good turn elsewhere.

Hence the suspicion, reported from Eastern Europe, that Sonnenfeldt's remarks were intended as a signal to the Kremlin, and that they were deliberately leaked in Washington to see what Soviet reaction they might elicit.

### Election Year

The conspiracy theory of diplomacy has many versions. It takes no account of the political realities, and complexities, of Washington in an election year. If there was a conspiracy to leak the Sonnenfeldt remarks, it was devised not by Kissinger, but against either him or Sonnenfeldt, as is obvious in Washington, even if some foreign observers are inclined to look for more elaborate explanations.

For does everything in Washington have a strictly political explanation. Personality conflicts and the intrigues to which they give rise can play no less a role here than they do in Moscow, as Sonnenfeldt, who was once the State Department's Kremlinologist, would readily recognize. Some officials maintain that Sonnenfeldt has a hard, abrasive personality which has made him many enemies both inside the State Department and outside. They say that he is arrogant and inconsiderate of other people's feelings, and that there must be a good many officials around town who would be glad to have an opportunity to stick a knife into him—a paper knife, of course.

There are harsh things to say of a man as brilliant as Sonnenfeldt, but they are relevant to the intrigues in which he has found himself. So many people now say, "It serves him right," or words to that effect, that it is conceivable that at least one person may have deliberately leaked the document in order to embarrass him. It could be as simple as that.

## Letters

### Two-Tier NATO

One would hope that the weekly warnings out of Washington concerning the changes in relations which would result if the Communists entered the government in France or Italy have their basis in confidential information not available to the ordinary viewer.

With the Soviet Union thundering on the left against the social-democratic reform of the Italian and French Communist parties and the United States firing off thunderbolts from the right, the Italian and French will unquestionably follow native instincts and move in the direction which best suits their strictly domestic tastes. At least in Italy's case, this may well mean Communists in the governing

revolution within a year. What can be done to keep the ensuing damage to NATO to a minimum?

Perhaps a two-tier NATO would serve to salvage the substructure, an inner group of members with full rights and obligations made up of unquestionably anti-Communist governments and a second group in which Communists participate in the government, but which nevertheless pledge to continue to provide vitally important logistic support to NATO (as, for example, the port of Naples). The second group would not be made privy to sensitive information nor be expected to participate in joint maneuvers, but would be defended in case of enemy attack.

An imperfect solution, but half a loaf is still better than none.

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PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1976

Page 7

**Bid for Antar  
Is Under Way  
By Elf-Erap****State Group Already  
Owns Large Stake**

PARIS, March 31 (AP-DJ).—The state-owned French petroleum group Elf-Erap made a bid today for the control of another petroleum group, Antar Petroles de l'Atlantique, involving an exchange of Erap debentures for Antar shares.

Erap is offering to exchange one 210-franc convertible debenture for every three Antar shares held. The debentures will carry a coupon of 5.56 per cent "equivalent to the highest payout made to Antar shareholders in the last 10 years," the companies said.

With some 6 million Antar shares outstanding, the offer would be worth some 410 million francs (about \$88 million).

Antar shareholders may, if they so wish, transform the debentures into shares of 544. Nationale des Petroles d'Algerie (SNPA) on the basis of one SNPA share for two debentures.

This exchange offer will be open for a period of "at least" six months, starting July 1, 1976. This move is in view of the forthcoming merger of the Elf-Erap group and SNPA, which will give France a powerful group with worldwide activities in oil, gas, petrochemicals, non-ferrous metals and pharmaceuticals.

The merger was given the green light by the French government last January.

Elf-Erap is 56 per cent owned by Societe Generale, a holding company in which Erap controls 41 per cent of the capital, the state 10 per cent and the Total group 24 per cent. Total of the United States holds 20 per cent and Societe Generale owns 3 per cent of Societe Generale.

Trading in Antar shares was suspended March 24 by the Paris stock exchange pending news of the financial operation. At that time, the shares were quoted at 49 francs.

The companies said that economic conditions in the French refining industry since the oil crisis resulted in Antar's paying the dividend payout for 1974 and will probably result in it taking the same course of action for 1975.

Antar had a balanced result for the 1974 financial year on a turnover of 5.3 billion francs. The first half of 1975 resulted in a 3-million-franc loss.

**Italian Collapse  
Seen by Agnelli**

TRIESTE, Italy, March 31 (Reuters).—Italy's leading industrialist said today there could no longer be any doubt that the country was on the verge of collapse.

Giovanni Agnelli, chairman of Fiat and president of the Italian employers' federation, said that "the incapacity for recovery and the crisis of the lira indicate without possibility of doubt that the Italian system is on the verge of collapse."

Charging that international monetary authorities "lack of realism" contributed to the troubles, he said that "the habit of international monetary authorities of linking credit concessions to Italy with liquidity control measures is devoid of realism." Such measures have considerable negative effects on industry by increasing unit production costs and thus lead to higher unemployment, he said.

**Spending Abroad  
by U.S. Firms  
to Rise 2% in '76**

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP-DJ).—Capital expenditures of foreign affiliates of U.S. corporations will total about \$27.1 billion in 1976, the Commerce Department estimated today.

This would amount to an increase of 2 per cent over such outlays in 1975, it said.

The increase is projected on the basis of a survey of U.S. companies last December and is "slightly lower" than the 12-per-cent increase forecast last June.

"The downward revision is due to a survey of U.S. companies last December and is 'slightly lower' than the 12-per-cent increase forecast last June," the department said.

The outlays in industrialized nations will total about \$17.9 billion, compared with about \$17.9 billion in 1975 and \$18.8 billion in 1974.

The outlays in developing nations will total about \$9.2 billion, compared with about \$9.2 billion in 1975 and \$9.2 billion in 1974.

By companies, the U.S. affiliates of foreign firms will spend about \$11.5 billion, compared with about \$11.5 billion in 1975 and \$11.5 billion in 1974.

**Pechiney Cuts Payout  
After Reporting a Loss**

PARIS, March 31 (IHT).—Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann, the big French metals and chemicals group, cut its dividend 44 per cent today after reporting that parent company earnings fell 38 per cent last year while consolidated results registered a large loss.

Profits for the parent company totaled 197 million francs (about \$42 million), compared with 318 million francs a year earlier. The company estimated that on a consolidated basis there was an operating loss of 600 million francs. The net loss is expected to total some 200 million francs after tax adjustments. In 1974, the group reported a net profit of 974 million francs.

The company said that increased dividends received in 1975 following the good performance of its affiliates in 1974 were not sufficient to offset the deterioration of other financial operations. It did not elaborate on what these were.

The cut in the dividend paid was the result of last year's "exceptional crisis" which led to a deterioration of the parent company's earnings and a large consolidated loss, it added.

The net dividend was cut to 5 francs per share from 9 francs paid a year ago. Including the tax credit, the dividend comes to 7.50 francs, down from 13.50 francs.

Commercebank Profits Up

FRANKFURT, March 31 (AP-DJ).—After-tax profit of Commercebank rose 32.8 per cent to a record 145.5 million deutsche marks in 1975 from 109.8 million DM in 1974. Paul Lichtenberg, management board spokesman, said today.

Presenting the annual report, he said that the bank is satisfied with the earnings progress. The business volume of the Commercebank group climbed 26.3 per cent to 56,783 billion DM in 1975 from 44,953 billion DM in 1974, while the balance sheet volume rose to 56,472 billion DM from 44,159 billion DM.

Contributing strongly to the previously reported consolidated profit of the Commercebank group of 189.3 million DM (IHT, March 26) was an increase in the interest surplus of 15.3 per cent to 1,149 billion DM and a 15.5-per-cent rise in commission surpluses.

Commercebank is proposing to raise its 1975 dividend to 9 DM after paying a basic 8.50 DM for each of the previous seven years.

Mr. Lichtenberg also said that the bank's capital resources must increase in line with its growing expansion, and he will ask shareholders to authorize an increase of up to 150 million DM.

The decision to continue their stoppages was taken despite advice from the company, the Department of Employment, and senior union officials that their demands violated the government's wage-restraint program limiting pay raises to 2.6 a year and allowing only one pay increase every 13 months.

The most serious dispute is the walkout of the toolmakers at Leyland's carburetor unit, which is now in its fourth week. Leyland's inventories of carburetors are nearly exhausted, and the company may have to halt many assembly lines next week unless the strike is settled.

The carburetor toolmakers decided in a 2 1/2-hour meeting to ask the union to reconsider its order for them to return to work.

Union officials in Coventry where the Triumph dispute is centered have decided that the decision of the national union to order these toolmakers back to work may have to halt many assembly lines next week unless the strike is settled.

Company sources say Leyland is caught in a vice between the demands of the toolmakers and government wage controls which prohibit the company from meeting the demands. The toolmakers' demands are seen as a direct challenge to the wage-restraint program worked out last summer by union and government leaders.

Leyland had about broken even in the first five months of its fiscal year, begun last Oct. 1. However, the March strikes have put it back into deficit at a time when demand for its products has been strong.

The company has already said it will hold back on capital spending plans until it can sustain production at targeted levels.

Last week, Derek Whitaker, managing director of Leyland's car division, warned that continued industrial disruption could jeopardize the company's future and lead to a "massive loss of jobs" among Leyland's more than 100,000 car workers.

**Work Dispute  
At Leyland  
Is Unsettled**

LONDON, March 31 (AP-DJ).—Two small groups of British Leyland toolmakers refused today to abandon their wildcat strikes, threatening not only Leyland's auto production but the government's wage-restraint program as well.

Involved are 32 toolmakers at Leyland's carburetor facility in Birmingham and 350 toolmakers in the company's Triumph division. Both groups rejected orders issued yesterday, from their leaders at the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers to return to work "forthwith."

These strikes, and other disputes involving toolmakers, have cost Leyland lost production approaching \$20 million this month. The company has laid off 16,500 men because of the strikes.

The toolmakers are seeking wage parity with other toolmakers within British Leyland.

The decision to continue their stoppages was taken despite advice from the company, the Department of Employment, and senior union officials that their demands violated the government's wage-restraint program limiting pay raises to 2.6 a year and allowing only one pay increase every 13 months.

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**Oil Giants Gird to Resist Breakup**

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON—The nation's giant oil companies are mobilizing for one of the biggest battles in modern economic history, a determined effort in the Senate to split the firms apart.

The industry was shocked last year when 45 senators voted for an amendment that would have forced the biggest firms in crude oil production to give up the refining and marketing portions of their business.

This year, says a Senate legislative aide, "we have a good chance of winning. We need only six votes to turn it around."

"This is an election year, there's an emotional climate and no one knows what will happen," says one veteran oil-man. Momentum could carry the bill through the Senate and the House in time to land on President Ford's desk during a hot election campaign.

With the elimination of the depletion allowance for major companies, the oil industry's taxes were raised by \$2 billion annually. Additionally, the price of crude oil was rolled back by \$1 a barrel under the 1975 Energy Conservation Act.

But these measures were mere wrist slaps compared to the potential impact of the bill that will be considered this week by the Anti-Trust and Monopoly subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The proposed legislation would:

• Force the 16 biggest producing companies to surrender their refining and marketing divisions.

• Bar any oil company from owning a pipeline.

• Bar oil companies from converting dealer-operated stations to company-run outlets.

The bill would split apart such companies as Exxon, Texaco, Standard Oil of California, Atlantic Richfield, Union Oil of California and Shell.

If the bill becomes a law, each of the affected companies splits into three segments: crude oil production, refining and marketing and pipeline operations. A company would have to select either production or refining-marketing as its primary interest. Then it would quit the other businesses.

A firm faced with this dilemma could sell two of the three pieces of the business. Or it might form three new, competing corporations and distribute the shares to its current stockholders.

Supporters of the breakup bill call the process "divestiture." The oil industry scorns it as "disembowelment."

Divestiture is "an attempt to punish us, but I think it's a serious mistake," says Carter Perkins, Washington representative for Shell Oil. The controversy diverts the talents and energy of the industry executives away from the job of finding oil and into worrying whether their companies will be broken apart, he says.

Oil company profits are a "myth which

**Supreme Court Rules in Favor of Accounting Firms**

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP-DJ).—U.S. accounting firms, faced with mounting pressure to tighten audits of corporate clients, got some breathing room from the Supreme Court yesterday.

In a 6-to-3 decision, the court narrowed the circumstances under which an auditing firm can be held responsible when a client violates securities laws.

Ruling in favor of one of the biggest U.S. accounting firms, Ernst & Ernst, the high court said victims of stock fraud cannot collect civil damages simply because an accountant was negligent in failing to conduct the kind of audit that might have exposed the fraud by a client.

Instead, the justices held, investors must show that the accountant intended to "deceive, manipulate or defraud."

The ruling, a setback for private investors as well as the Securities and Exchange Commission, could be an important victory for the accounting profession—which has come under increasing criticism from regulators and stockholders who contend that auditors, fearful of offending important corporate clients, often do not look closely enough at the clients' books.

That belief has spawned numerous lawsuits against accounting firms, usually after a client has become involved in a stock scandal. Although many such suits will not be affected by the court's decision, the ruling will at least make it harder for investors to sue accountants under the anti-fraud provisions of the Securities Exchange Act.

The ruling also has favorable implications for lawyers and underwriters. Both are called on to give advice about transactions covered by federal securities laws. And like accountants, they have been sued in recent years by investors and others who contend that certain stock frauds were aided by the actions of the lawyers and underwriters.

In rejecting negligence as a basis for the lawsuit against Ernst & Ernst, the court observed in a footnote that to rule otherwise "would extend to new frontiers the 'hazards' of rendering expert advice under the securities acts, raising serious policy questions not yet addressed by Congress."

Private investors are the big losers in the case, brought by some customers of a brokerage firm that had been a client of Ernst & Ernst. The decision marked the second time in recent months that the court has read the 1934 law narrowly, in a way that reduces the kinds of civil damage suits that stock fraud victims can bring in federal court.

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**Bank Reform Bill Is Split  
Into 3 Units by House Panel**

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP-DJ).—In the face of heavy opposition from the banking and housing lobbies, Democrats on the House Banking Committee agreed yesterday to junk their plan for a single, comprehensive bill to "reform" the nation's financial institutions.

After a lengthy, closed-door caucus, Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., the committee chairman, said the Democrats decided to split the controversial package into three separate bills.

The first, which the full committee will consider in the next week or so, would restructure the Federal Reserve Board to make it more responsive to public officials, including a provision that the presidents of the Fed's 12 district banks be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The second bill will include most of the controversial parts in the original "omnibus" proposal, which allows banks and

thrift institutions, such as savings and loans, to branch into each other's field.

The third separate bill will deal with changes in the operations of foreign banks in the United States.

Rep. Reuss acknowledged that vigorous lobbying by the American Bankers Association and less energetic opposition by the AFL-CIO and the homebuilders lobby, played a large part in the decision to split the package.

In dividing the original version of the bill—which was widely considered the most sweeping banking legislation in 40 years—the Democrats completely dropped some disputed sections.

A plan to create a new federal bank regulatory agency was discarded. Also missing from the new bills are changes designed to increase funds for housing. The AFL-CIO and the homebuilders both argued that the changes might have the opposite effect.

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**Prices Gain,  
Trading Slow  
On Big Board**

NEW YORK, March 31 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange swung into the winning column today for the first time in three sessions, but trading was sluggish ahead of threatened strikes by the nation's truckers and New York City's transit workers.

The NYSE said it will close an hour ahead of schedule tomorrow in the event of a walkout by the transit workers.

Analysis said the biggest positive for the market was the steady stream of bullish economic news.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 7.32 to 999.45. At 3 p.m. it was ahead 4.01 points and at 2 p.m. it was up 2.83.

Turnover fell to 17.52 million shares, down slightly from yesterday's pace of 17.93 million shares.

Xerox, one of the most active issues, was off 5/8 to 55 7/8, while Kodak was ahead 3 at 118 3/4. Kodak introduced its previously announced new line of copier products that it said totally automate the copying job.

Singer, a strong feature on the most active list, picked up 1 1/2 to 19 5/8.

Among the other issues up a point or better were IBM, ahead 1 3/4 to 262; Caterpillar Tractor, up 1 1/4 to 60 3/4; Texas Instruments, ahead 1 to 125; Exxon, up 1 3/4 to 83 7/8, and Digital Equipment, ahead 2 1/4 to 175 1/2.

Ingersoll-Rand rose 1 to 88, Jonathan Logan gained 1 1/8 to 38 3/8, Dow Chemical added 2 3/4 at 107 7/8, Du Pont rose 1 to 146 and Coca-Cola rose 1 1/4 to 87 7/8.

Ford Motor Climbs

Ford Motor, the best performer in its group, climbed 1 1/8 to 57 3/8. Steels lacked on fractions.

But Champion International fell 1 5/8 to 23 1/2. It said it is considering a public offering of up to \$75 million worth of common stock.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange advanced, with gains topping losses, 375 to 160. Turnover amounted to 62,191 contracts, down from 68,296 contracts yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in moderate trading. The index rose 0.29 to 104.24.

Options volume shrank to 23,456 contracts from 30,284 contracts yesterday.

In Chicago, farm futures prices were lower. Wheat dropped as much as 9 cents a bushel.

The losses were felt in other commodities, too. Soybeans retreated as much as 4 3/4 cents in mixed trading, mostly between speculators. Corn fell as much as 2 cents.

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange in London. It is not an invitation to any person to subscribe for or purchase any securities of IC Industries, Inc.

**IC Industries, Inc.**

(Incorporated with limited liability under the laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America)

**Shares of Common Stock  
(no par value)**

Authorised  
**35,000,000 shares**

Issued and fully paid at  
1st March, 1976  
**13,215,877 shares**

The Council of The Stock Exchange in London has admitted to the Official List all the issued shares of Common Stock of IC Industries, Inc. Particulars relating to IC Industries, Inc. are available in the statistical service of Exel Statistical Services Limited and copies of such particulars may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) up to and including 15th April, 1976 from:

**Kleinwort, Benson Limited,**  
20 Fenchurch Street, London, EC3P 3DB.

**Fielding, Newson-Smith & Co.,**  
Garrard House, 31 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DX.

This Advertisement does not appear as a matter of record only. It is intended to be a solicitation to those interested to purchase:-

NEW ISSUE

1st MAY 1976

350 TICKETS

**The Association of International Bond Dealers**

(United Kingdom Region)

**Ladies Night due 1st May 1976**

(Guests Welcome)

Issue Price £9.50

Managers

THE SAVOY HOTEL

Co-Manager

Ian Cameron Band

(With Vocalist)

Delivery:











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100

European Gold Markets      Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Open	Close	N.C.		Dollar	German	Swiss
					mark	franc	fr.
London	129.50	127.60	+0.70	7 D.	5.3 1/2	2 1/2 3/4	2 1/2
Lyons	129.50						

	Born	Died	Age	Sex	Religion	Ethnicity	Marital Status	Occupation	Education	Income	Assets	Liabilities	Net Worth	Notes
John Doe	1920-01-01	1980-01-01	60	M	Catholic	White	Single	Teacher	High School	\$10,000	\$50,000	\$10,000	\$40,000	
Jane Doe	1925-03-15	1975-03-15	50	F	Protestant	White	Married	Nurse	College	\$12,000	\$60,000	\$12,000	\$48,000	
Robert Smith	1930-07-22	1985-07-22	55	M	Jewish	Ashkenazi	Divorced	Engineer	University	\$15,000	\$70,000	\$15,000	\$55,000	
Elizabeth Brown	1935-11-10	1980-11-10	45	F	Methodist	Black	Widowed	Homemaker	High School	\$8,000	\$40,000	\$8,000	\$32,000	
Michael Green	1940-05-05	1990-05-05	50	M	Buddhist	Asian	Single	Doctor	Medical School	\$20,000	\$100,000	\$20,000	\$80,000	
Sarah White	1945-09-18	1995-09-18	50	F	Anglican	White	Married	Lawyer	Law School	\$18,000	\$90,000	\$18,000	\$72,000	
David Black	1950-02-28	2000-02-28	50	M	Muslim	Arab	Single	Businessman	University	\$25,000	\$120,000	\$25,000	\$95,000	
Linda Gray	1955-06-12	2005-06-12	50	F	Hindu	Indian	Married	Professor	PhD	\$16,000	\$80,000	\$16,000	\$64,000	
James Blue	1960-10-01	2010-10-01	50	M	Sikh	Punjabi	Single	Software Engineer	Computer Science	\$22,000	\$110,000	\$22,000	\$88,000	
Karen Red	1965-04-20	2015-04-20	50	F	Rastafarian	Jamaican	Married	Journalist	Journalism School	\$14,000	\$70,000	\$14,000	\$56,000	
Thomas Yellow	1970-08-14	2020-08-14	50	M	Orthodox Jewish	Israeli	Single	Architect	Architecture School	\$19,000	\$95,000	\$19,000	\$76,000	
Alice Purple	1975-12-03	2025-12-03	50	F	Voodoo	Haitian	Married	Artist	Art School	\$11,000	\$55,000	\$11,000	\$44,000	
Benjamin Orange	1980-01-25	2030-01-25	50	M	Shinto	Japanese	Single	Scientist	Science Degree	\$13,000	\$65,000	\$13,000	\$52,000	
Grace Pink	1985-05-17	2035-05-17	50	F	Sufi	Turkish	Married	Translator	Language School	\$9,000	\$45,000	\$9,000	\$36,000	
Isaac Brown	1990-03-08	2040-03-08	50	M	Wicca	British	Single	Writer	Writing Course	\$7,000	\$35,000	\$7,000	\$28,000	
Julia Green	1995-07-29	2045-07-29	50	F	Druidry	Welsh	Married	Historian	History Degree	\$6,000	\$30,000	\$6,000	\$24,000	

100-443887-100



**International Bonds Traded in Euro**

**Midday Indicated Prices**

Dollar Bonds		Motorola 5-7		7-15		7-15		7-15	
Air France 7-15	100%	New Branch 5-10	100%	7-15	100%	7-15	100%	7-15	100%
Ashland 5-7	100%	N.Z. 5-10	100%	7-15	100%	7-15	100%	7-15	100%
	100%	N.K. 5-10	100%	7-15	100%	7-15	100%	7-15	100%
	100%	N.K. 5-10	100%	7-15	100%	7-15	100%	7-15	100%

[illegible][illegible]

Carrier 5-87	91%	54%	Penner 5-87	92%	Gen East 6-87	92%
CNE 5-8-87	91%	102%	Prov. Quebec 6-87	92%	Gen East 4-87	92%
CN Rh6ne 10-88/89	91%	105	Queb./Prov. 7/8-88	92%	Gen East 6-87	92%
Cons Food 7/8-91	91%	99%	Waltham 7/8-87	92%	Gen East 5-87	92%

[illegible]

Den 2-47	95	%	SSE 6-93	974	1012	Antares 6-96	96
Denmark 9-32	101	104%	32m 1-84	1014	1017	Metall 7-40	96
Denmark 75-90	86	86	Shel 75-77	96%	77%	McDon 44-47	96
Dow Cor 8-5-96	101	101%	Skandin 1-91	1014	1015	Marque 41-44	100%
Dupont 7-4	103	103%					

MAY 1, 1970			
ECS 84-41	101	102	103
ECS 84-42	104	105	106
ECS 84-43	107	108	109
ECS 84-44	110	111	112
ECS 84-45	113	114	115
ECS 84-46	116	117	118
ECS 84-47	119	120	121
ECS 84-48	122	123	124
ECS 84-49	125	126	127
ECS 84-50	128	129	130
ECS 84-51	131	132	133
ECS 84-52	134	135	136
ECS 84-53	137	138	139
ECS 84-54	140	141	142
ECS 84-55	143	144	145
ECS 84-56	146	147	148
ECS 84-57	149	150	151
ECS 84-58	152	153	154
ECS 84-59	155	156	157
ECS 84-60	158	159	160
ECS 84-61	161	162	163
ECS 84-62	164	165	166
ECS 84-63	167	168	169
ECS 84-64	170	171	172
ECS 84-65	173	174	175
ECS 84-66	176	177	178
ECS 84-67	179	180	181
ECS 84-68	182	183	184
ECS 84-69	185	186	187
ECS 84-70	188	189	190
ECS 84-71	191	192	193
ECS 84-72	194	195	196
ECS 84-73	197	198	199
ECS 84-74	200	201	202
ECS 84-75	203	204	205
ECS 84-76	206	207	208
ECS 84-77	209	210	211
ECS 84-78	212	213	214
ECS 84-79	215	216	217
ECS 84-80	218	219	220
ECS 84-81	221	222	223
ECS 84-82	224	225	226
ECS 84-83	227	228	229
ECS 84-84	230	231	232
ECS 84-85	233	234	235
ECS 84-86	236	237	238
ECS 84-87	239	240	241
ECS 84-88	242	243	244
ECS 84-89	245	246	247
ECS 84-90	248	249	250
ECS 84-91	251	252	253
ECS 84-92	254	255	256
ECS 84-93	257	258	259
ECS 84-94	260	261	262
ECS 84-95	263	264	265
ECS 84-96	266	267	268
ECS 84-97	269	270	271
ECS 84-98	272	273	274
ECS 84-99	275	276	277
ECS 84-100	278	279	280
ECS 84-101	281	282	283
ECS 84-102	284	285	286
ECS 84-103	287	288	289
ECS 84-104	290	291	292
ECS 84-105	293	294	295
ECS 84-106	296	297	298
ECS 84-107	299	300	301
ECS 84-108	302	303	304
ECS 84-109	305	306	307
ECS 84-110	308	309	310
ECS 84-111	311	312	313
ECS 84-112	314	315	316
ECS 84-113	317	318	319
ECS 84-114	320	321	322
ECS 84-115	323	324	325
ECS 84-116	326	327	328
ECS 84-117	329	330	331
ECS 84-118	332	333	334
ECS 84-119	335	336	337
ECS 84-120	338	339	340
ECS 84-121	341	342	343
ECS 84-122	344	345	346
ECS 84-123	347	348	349
ECS 84-124	350	351	352
ECS 84-125	353	354	355
ECS 84-126	356	357	

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Bank Mees & Hope NV		Gen Mita 8-86		97%	100%	100%	100%
Fierston, Holding & Fierston N.Y.		Gen Mar 7-86		100%	100%	100%	100%
in Amsterdam		Gouic 7-86-82		100%	100%	100%	100%
		Hess 8-86-84		100%	100%	100%	100%

*and*  
**Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.**  
*in Luxembourg*

April 1, 1976	Atlantic P-36	87%	1974	Atlantic P-36	84	85	March Dec. 21, 1975
	Atlantic P-36	100%	1974	Atlantic P-36	237%	101%	
	Atlantic P-36	100%	1974	Atlantic P-36	94	96	
	Atlantic P-36	100%	1974	Atlantic P-36	104	106	Yesterday, 100.37
	Atlantic P-36	100%	1974	Atlantic P-36	104	106	

U I T O I S L A I C S O C I E T Y

## Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results

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# How the Champions of 1975 Shape Up

## Boston Red Sox Basically Same

**WINTER HAVEN, Fla., March 31 (UPI).**—A year ago, Boston Sox manager Darrell Johnson faced the dilemma of beating Baltimore Orioles and New Yankees, both considered to be the most improved teams in the league.

Johnson, of course, came up with two pretty fair answers to the dilemma: acquisition of Jim (Doc) Hunter and the Orioles' ace of Lee May and Kenyon. Nobody, it seemed, had 1 on the Red Sox unyielding socks like Fred Lynn and Steve Carlton.

In spring, Johnson's biggest problem was not to carry designated hitters, but to carry utility infielders. Such were the problems of a league champion.

Johnson has three designated hitters. Johnson says "And now, I'd like to keep all three, but I also want to get a good Steve Dillard, who could be the team as a utility infielder. Otherwise, the Red Sox will be the same club that captured the American League East 13 games over Baltimore last year. The biggest splash in the camp has been the signing of Lynn, who won the Player of the Year and Most Valuable Player awards with a .326 batting average, 21 homers and 106 RBIs last year.

At the only questions facing



Darrell Johnson



Sparky Anderson

## Cincinnati Reds Strong in Middle

**TAMPA, Fla., March 31 (UPI).**—"If you think we were good last year," says the ever enthusiastic Sparky Anderson, manager of the world champion Cincinnati Reds, "wait till this year. There's no reason why we shouldn't be as good or better, and the reason is right up the middle."

The "right up the middle" that Anderson boasts about is, in fact, perhaps the finest players at their respective positions in all of baseball: catcher Johnny Bench, second baseman Joe Morgan, shortstop Dave Concepcion and centerfielder Cesar Geronimo.

Bench hit 28 homers and drove in 110 runs; Morgan won the National League Most Valuable Player Award, batting .327 with 107 runs scored and 97 RBIs; Concepcion hit .274 and finished second in fielding among NL shortstops, while Geronimo was probably the best defensive outfielder in baseball.

Another plus for the Reds is that they go into the season knowing that Gary Nolan's arm is sound and that bullpen youngsters Rawley Eastwick and Will McNamara can do the job. A year ago, Nolan was a question mark, having been out of baseball for practically two years. He wound up 15-9.

Strengths: There are few places on this team that aren't strong. Quality, both offensively and defensively, at every position. Speed and power are abundant. Bullpen is superb.

Weaknesses: Second-line starting pitching behind ace Don Gullett (15-4, 3.42 ERA) is still suspect. Nolan must do it again, and Jack Billingham (15-10) must continue to astonish his critics or Anderson could have an unexpected major problem.

New faces: Handyman Bob Bailey from Montreal, outfielder Mike Lum from Atlanta, add bench strength. Reliever Rich Hinton, acquired in the Carroll trade, could make the team as fourth bullpen man.

Outlook: Only a pitching collapse could prevent the Reds from repeating in their division. Once again, they look like the team to beat for everything. Anderson has good reason to be enthusiastic.

ages of first baseman Carl Yastrzemski (36) and third baseman Rico Petrocelli (32). Neither showed signs of slowing down during the World Series last year.

Strengths: Lynn, Rice (309, 23 HR, 102 RBIs) and Dwight Evans make up perhaps the best all-around outfield in baseball; Carlton Fisk the No. 1 catcher in AL; Rick Burleson a superb defensive shortstop.

Weaknesses: Starting pitching could be a problem if Luis Tiant and newly acquired Ferguson Jenkins show their ages. Likewise, the age at the corners,

Yastrzemski and Petrocelli could pose a problem.

New faces: Jenkins (17-18, 3.93 ERA) comes over from Texas to bolster the starting pitching; Tom House (7-7, 3.19 ERA) was acquired from Atlanta as bullpen insurance; rookie right-hander Don Asse will likely be brought up after first month of season to be fifth starter; rookie Steve Dillard and free agent pickup Gene Michael vying for utility-infielder vacancy.

Outlook: No reason to assume Red Sox won't repeat as Eastern Division and even American League champions.

## Hector Cruz Likely to Succeed

# Baseball 'Phenoms' Spring Eternal

**NEW YORK, March 31 (UPI).**—If you have ever in this "glazed spring training" camp "phenoms" whose raw talent evokes endless strings of letters from managers, scouts and fans.

Wynegar, Hector Cruz, Thompson, Don Asse and Bell are the 1976 fresh-faced phenoms of the season, winners from other years' phenoms in 1975, Frank

## New Teams t Veterans NFL Draft

**NEW YORK, March 31 (UPI).**—Tampa Bay Buccaneers, re-evaluated on general manager John McKay's West Coast sound, drafted all three of the Oakland Raiders scheduled to lose last night's game as four of his former NFL California players in their allocation draft of the National Football League.

Seattle Seahawks took the two quarterbacks in the Neil Graft from New England and Gary Keithley from the Oakland Raiders. The Seahawks also took some big-name veterans, including all-pro tackle Evans from Miami and defensive Al Matthews of Bay.

Buccaneers, although by-quarterbacks, assured a solid offensive nucleus by selecting running backs Larry and Harold Hart as tight end and Bob Moore from the Raiders. Hart, used primarily as a punter by the Raiders, is longest kick return in the NFL this season, 102 yards against

by selected former All-American Dave from the Raiders. Even though has signed to play next with the Toronto Argonauts of the Canadian Football League, he also took three other players, including J.K. his son, from the Cleveland Browns.

Steeler Picks. The team's teeth into the hamilton Pittsburgh Steelers, stripping away some of the early enthusiasm was supposed to be showered on young Steve Kemp, the southern California outfielder who was the No. 1 pick in the January free-agent draft. The delay in spring training has caused most clubs to concentrate on only the players who figure to make the 26-man roster and, as such, Kemp got lost in the shuffle.

Hitting Talent. Still, Tigers manager Ralph Houk couldn't hide his excitement over another rookie, 6-foot-4 Jason Thompson, a non-roster free agent who figures to win a spot with Detroit's Triple A Evansville farm.

That's a lot of raw hitting talent there," said Houk. "You wish you could give him more time down here because he's been so good to get out."

In his first season of professional ball last year, Thompson batted .324 with the Tigers' AA Montgomery, Ala., minor league club.

## ABA Standings

	W	L	Pct	GB
X-Denver	38	22	.636	—
New York	31	29	.517	6 1/2
San Antonio	28	32	.469	9 1/2
San Diego	27	33	.448	10 1/2
Indiana	26	34	.435	11 1/2
St. Louis	24	36	.400	13 1/2
Virginia	12	48	.250	25 1/2

## Tuesday's Game

Denver 123, St. Louis 112 (last 36, Jones 23, Barnes 24, Lewis 12).

Robinson in 1956, Pete Rose in 1963 and Fred Lynn in 1976. Most likely to succeed this season is Cruz, the outfielder-turned-third baseman whom the St. Louis Cardinals are counting on to solidify their infield. The major league player of the year last season at Tulsa, Cruz batted .306 with 29 homers and 116 runs batted in. It is not his bat which concerns the Cardinals, but rather his ability to make the switch to third base, a position he played for the first time last year.

"He has the most important ingredient for making good," said Cardinals coach Preston Gomez while observing Cruz at the Cardinals' St. Petersburg camp. "That's attitude. Look at the way he approaches the game. Hector will make it because he wants to make it. The ability is there and he never stops trying."

## Most Surprising

Of all the phenoms this spring, perhaps the most surprising has been Wynegar, a 20-year-old finely-muscled slugger who has apparently won the Minnesota Twins starting catcher post after only a year and a half of minor league apprenticeship. A .314 hitter with 112 RBIs last year at Reno, the Twins' Class A farm club, Wynegar's spring batting feats have excited even the low key Gene Mauch.

"Butch Wynegar," says Mauch, the new Minnesota manager, "can turn the whole thing around for us. I know he doesn't have much experience, but he can swing the bat, catch the ball and throw it. There's just not too much more to the game than that."

The American League champion Boston Red Sox, training at Winter Haven, Fla., have few holes to fill. But one youngster who figures to find a slot on the roster sometime this season is Asse, a 21-year-old right-handed pitcher. Asse (pronounced assie) was only 8-13 at Pawtucket, the Red Sox Triple A farm team last year, but the season is misleading according to Boston scouts.

Says the Red Sox minor league pitching instructor, Bill Black: "Don't be fooled by Don Asse's minor league statistics. He didn't have the best defensive club behind him last season. The fact is, he's the best pitching prospect the Red Sox have developed since Jim Lonborg."

At the Detroit Tigers' Lakeland, Fla., camp, much of the early enthusiasm was supposed to be showered on young Steve Kemp, the southern California outfielder who was the No. 1 pick in the January free-agent draft. The delay in spring training has caused most clubs to concentrate on only the players who figure to make the 26-man roster and, as such, Kemp got lost in the shuffle.

## Hitting Talent

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In his first season of professional ball last year, Thompson batted .324 with the Tigers' AA Montgomery, Ala., minor league club.



FILE-UP—As Buffalo goalie Al Smith (right) watches puck, Boston's Terry O'Reilly and Buffalo's Lee Fogolin slide into the net. Game ended in a draw, 4-4.

## Pro Basketball, Hockey Statistics

### NHL Standings

PATRICK DIVISION				
	W	L	Pct	GF/GA
X-Philadelphia	31	22	.585	232/209
NY Islanders	28	25	.528	225/210
Atlanta	22	31	.413	202/222
NY Rangers	21	32	.396	225/232
SMITH DIVISION				
Chicago	30	27	.524	238/220
Vancouver	31	26	.545	251/210
St. Louis	29	28	.509	243/222
Minnesota	26	31	.458	231/247
Kansas City	12	45	.211	184/336

### WALEY DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GF/GA
X-Montreal	35	11	.761	228/155
Los Angeles	32	14	.692	251/172
Pittsburgh	28	18	.609	241/197
Detroit	26	20	.565	225/203
Washington	10	37	.213	214/313

### ADAMS DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GF/GA
X-Boston	47	14	.769	228/155
Buffalo	44	17	.718	225/221
Toronto	34	27	.558	225/221
California	26	35	.429	245/371

### Tuesday's Games

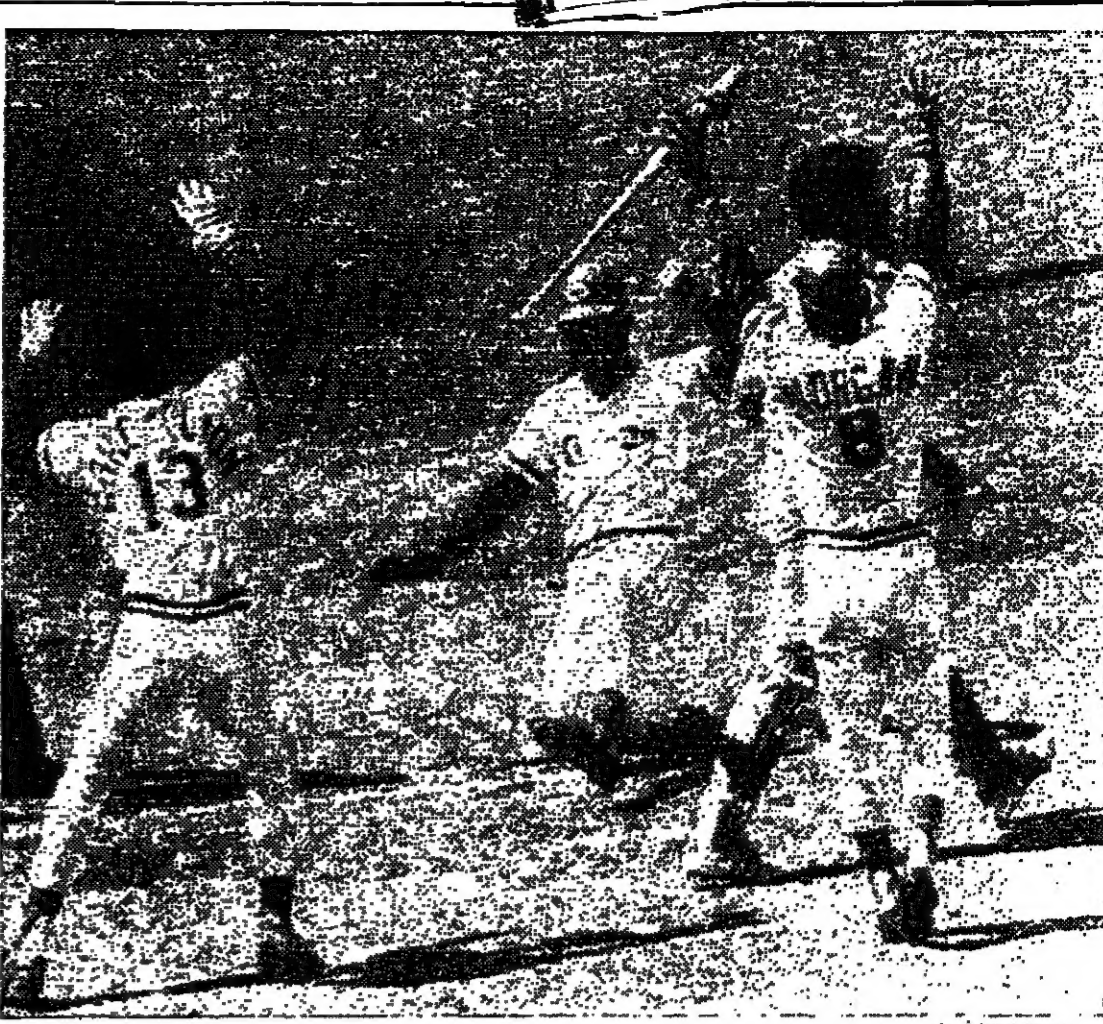
California 4, Vancouver 4 (Merrill, Abruzzo, MacAdam, Blumert, Daley, Walton, Lever, Veraparti).  
St. Louis 4, Minnesota 2 (Affleck 2, Pacey, Brecken, Plante; Young, Crosby, Mac, Rogobeam).  
Los Angeles 6, Kansas City 6 (Williams 3, Corrigan 2, Brown, Francis, Murdoch, Reid, Dwyer, McGinnis, Roberto, Patrick, Crockett).  
Washington 3, Detroit 3 (Lampson 2, Meacham 2, Smeraglio; Polonchak, Salovey, McIntyre).

### NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
X-Boston	50	36	.581	—
Buffalo	42	44	.488	8
Philadelphia	41	45	.477	9
New York	34	52	.397	17
Central Division				
Washington	46	38	.549	—
Cleveland	44	40	.524	1
Boston	38	46	.451	8
New Orleans	33	49	.402	15 1/2
Atlanta	28	47	.371	21 1/2
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Milwaukee	34	42	.447	—
Detroit	31	45	.410	2
Kansas City	29	47	.383	4
Chicago	25	53	.323	11 1/2
Pacific Division				
X-Golden State	46	21	.685	—
Phoenix	39	28	.582	1 1/2
Seattle	35	32	.522	5
Los Angeles	33	38	.466	7 1/2
Portland	24	47	.338	17 1/2

### Tuesday's Games

Portland 114, Kansas City 113 (Wicks 34, Neal 13, Pettie 18; Archibald 22, Robinson 20).  
Milwaukee 120, Atlanta 125 (Smith 22, Rolake 22; Henderson 23, Hudson 24).  
Golden State 94, Chicago 94 (Barry 24, Smith 22, Wilson 22, Love 16).  
Cleveland 95, Houston 95 (Clemens 17).



Cincinnati's Ken Griffey slides home with a n inside-the-park home run against Phillies in Tampa. Teammate Dave Concepcion, who scored ahead of Griffey, signals for slide.

## In Exhibition Baseball

# Mets Still Without Spring Victory

**NEW YORK, March 31 (UPI).**—Tom Seaver and the New York Mets seemed ready to make up, but the Mets remained the only major league team without a spring exhibition victory yesterday when they were beaten by the New York Yankees, 6-4.

Mickey Rivers singled home the tie-breaking run in the 10th inning, stole second and scored on a double by Lou Piniella.

Relations between Seaver, a three-time Cy Young Award winner, and the Mets' management had been poor since the pitcher took an active interest in baseball's labor-management dispute and then asked for a huge multiyear contract.

Seaver rejected a Mets' offer yesterday but he and general manager Joe McDonald indicated an agreement could be reached.

## Fair Proposal

"I feel more comfortable than I have in six weeks," Seaver said after meeting with McDonald.

"On Monday, I received my first offer from the Mets, which I did not accept. I have just talked to McDonald and given him what I feel to be a reasonable and fair proposal, something that is not outlandish at all."

"We are trying to maintain a salary structure we can live with," McDonald commented. "If we can satisfy Tom, I would have to say the trade talks involving him would end. If we come to terms we certainly want him in our organization."

It is understood that the Mets and Seaver have agreed to a three-year contract, but that they are between \$50,000 and \$100,000 apart on salary. Seaver had a 22-9 record and a 2.38 earned-run average and won his third Cy Young Award last year.

## Exhibition Results

Dwight Evans, batting .381 this spring, hit a two-run triple in the Boston Red Sox 6-3 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals. Jerry Remy pitched six shutout innings and Al Oliver, Manny Sanguillen and Bob Robertson hit run-scoring singles in the Pittsburgh Pirates 3-1 victory over the Detroit Tigers. . . Homers by Ed Armbrister, George Foster and Ken Griffey paced the Cincinnati Reds to a 7-1 triumph over the Philadelphia Phillies.

The Minnesota Twins beat the Montreal Expos, 5-3, with Rod Carew and Bob Randall each getting two hits for the Twins. . . Reggie Jackson hit two homers for the Oakland A's in their 10-9 loss to the San Francisco Giants. . . Bill Buckner went 4-for-5 and raised his average to .406 as the Los Angeles Dodgers whipped the Baltimore Orioles, 13-5. . . Mike

Hargrove's two-run triple led the Texas Rangers to a 4-1 victory over the Atlanta Braves.

Rookie Chet Lemon's two-run single in the ninth inning gave the Chicago White Sox a 3-2 decision over the Kansas City Royals. . . All-star shortstop Dave Concepcion signed with the Reds for a salary estimated at \$87,000.

But the French passing was badly ranged and inaccurate and they continually lost the ball to Eindhoven interceptors.

## Madrid 1, Munich 1

In Madrid, Real Madrid and Bayern Munich fought to a 1-1 tie in their first-leg match. The home team opened the scoring in the seventh minute. Left back Camacho sent a long pass on to left wing Martinez, center half Beckenbauer failed to clear the ball and Martinez shot hard from outside the penalty area, beating goalie Maier.

Center-forward Muller equalized in the 42nd minute after a rushing German counterattack.

Real Madrid, playing courageously, dominated more in the first half, launching repeated dangerous attacks.

The German team played without cohesion in its lines and used defensive tactics, only keeping Hoeneß and Muller as spearheads.

Due to the defensive tactics, the Germans shot at the goal a couple of times only in the first 15 minutes.

The Germans launched attack after attack, led by Muller, in the second half. They dominated clearly, although the Spaniards cleared all difficult situations. They also counterattacked dangerously.

Tom Seaver

## For 132d Running Saturday

# Grand National Shows New Vitality

**LONDON, March 31 (Reuters).**—Plucked from the sickbed by a bookmaker, Britain's Grand National Steeplechase is showing new vitality for its 132d running on Saturday.

The bookie who stepped in to save the race, millionaire Cyril Stein, is optimistic about the profit he expects from the deal nobody else would touch.

"No doubt about it, it's going to be the greatest Grand National ever," said the 48-year-old Stein, chief executive of the Ladbrooke gambling and leisure group, whose annual turnover makes him probably the world's biggest bookmaker.

For the three-day national meeting starting tomorrow, Stein is increasing prize money, cutting admission prices by half, holding a free raffle and organizing package visits from the United States, Canada and Ireland to keep interest high in the historic race of great spectator appeal, the most photogenic in the racing calendar.

So powerful is the National's lure that soccer officials are adjusting the kickoff time of a big match to avoid clashing with the National, and special trains will be run to the racecourse at Aintree.

The National is unique. Run in the Liverpool suburb in northern England, it has accumulated epic tales of the turf in a history dating back to 1839.

It has extreme length (about 4 1/2 miles), 16 intimidating fences (all but two of them jumped twice) and massed cavalry-style charges leading to multiple spills.

London, Australia, New Zealand and other countries.

Conditions for next year's Grand National are being changed to admit the first three in a major U.S. race, the Maryland Hunt Cup.

To outsiders, the National's appeal may seem hard to fathom. Aintree is a flat, unlovely racecourse in a drab industrial area. Stands are rickety, facilities limited.

The race has been under death sentence for a decade. Former owner Mrs. Mirabel Topham had strong views on running it, and the property owner who succeeded her decided that Aintree could not be made to pay.

Stein relishes the challenge. He has a seven-year management and is confident he can show a profit.

"We look over because we thought it was right," he said. "The Grand National is very special. Everybody has a bet on the race. It belongs to the nation. We cannot let it die."

For Stein, there is a special thrill—applying restoratives to an ailing enterprise, winning acclaim for Ladbrooke's management skills and making a little money in the process.

## Basic Changes

The familiar cry—will this be the last Grand National?—may finally be still. Turf experts doubt whether capital can be found to make really basic changes at Aintree, but Ladbrooke's spokesman Ron Pollard says Stein is "totally committed" to saving what many regard as a national heritage.

Stein says confidently: "We know we can do it. We are very much a market-oriented organization. The amount of effort we are putting into this is tremendous. Enthusiasm runs right through our company."

Stein entered Ladbrooke's in 1956. Betting offices then, he says, were something out of a Charles Dickens novel. Employees sat on high stools and used quill pens. Betting clients came out of the social top drawer.

## French Team Edges Dutch In Europe Cup

**ST. ETIENNE, France, March 31 (AP).**—St. Etienne won the first leg of its European Cup football semifinal, 1-0, against Eindhoven of Holland tonight.

The winning goal, scored by captain Jean-Michel Larqué from a free kick in the 15th minute of the first half, gave the French only a meager margin for the second leg, to be played in Holland in two weeks.

Eindhoven showed better ball control and cohesion throughout the match and the French missed many scoring opportunities with poor follow-up to good attacks as they reached the Dutch goal mouth.

Although fast and constantly on the attack, St. Etienne appeared disorganized in the opening stages and Eindhoven took advantage of intercepted passes to move out from defense with long-ranging attacks.

A blatant foul on Rocheteau by Deyckers led to the French score. Larqué curved the free kick around the Dutch wall and slid it past Van Beren into the corner of the net.

The rhythm immediately speeded up with the Dutch attacking more consistently, their pre-game objective having been to be content with a draw. St. Etienne responded and played more evenly, neither side dominating and both sides working hard. In the 24th minute, Synagael took Van Beren by surprise with a long shot the Dutch goalie scrambled to hold right on the goal line. Five minutes later it was Curkovic's turn on the firing line, stopping a good shot from Deyckers. Patrick Revelli made a fine online run in the 36th minute to fire at the Dutch goal with a scintillating shot which Van Beren appeared to stop with his face.

But the French passing was badly ranged and inaccurate and they continually lost the ball to Eindhoven interceptors.

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## Art Buchwald Caveat Tester

WASHINGTON—The most popular type of commercial on television these days is a man coming up to a typical housewife in a supermarket or laundromat and asking her to try two products—one which his company is selling and one manufactured by a rival company.



Buchwald

It may have gone through some viewers' minds that there must be some where the housewife preferred the rival's product over the one the man is pushing. But we never see these on TV. I wonder what the television commercial people would do if something like this happened:

The scene is a laundromat. A TV crew comes in, sets up its cameras and lights. A good-looking announcer, his hand holding a microphone, stops the first lady who comes in. "I beg your pardon, ma'am. What is your name?"

"Janet Diamond and I'm a housewife and I have three chil-

dren who just can't seem to stay out of the dirt."

"And what kind of soap do you use, Mrs. Diamond?"

"Boffo. I've been using it for years."

"Well, we're going to try a little experiment today, Mrs. Diamond. Are you game?"

"Sure."

"We're going to take half your laundry and wash it with Boffo. And we're going to take the other half and wash it with the all-new powerful White Thunder, made especially for getting dirt out of children's clothes."

"All right."

"First we're going to blindfold you, Mrs. Diamond, to make sure this is a completely honest test. There we are. You can't see, can you?"

"Nope."

"Good, now here is a box. Put a cup in the machine. That's fine. Now come here. Put this cup into this machine. I've pushed the button and now we wait."

"All right, Mrs. Diamond, take off your blindfold. Look at these two batches of clothes. Which one is brighter, lighter and whiter?"

"This one."

"The announcer gulps. 'Please take another look, Mrs. Diamond. Which pile of clothes has none of those dirty leftover stains that make washing such a chore?'"

"This pile here. The clothes really do seem whiter."

"Cut!" the director yells. "What the hell is going on?"

"The announcer says, 'She keeps saying the pile of clothes washed with Boffo is cleaner than the one washed with White Thunder.'"

"Are you crazy or something?" the director yells at Mrs. Diamond. "You're supposed to say that pile is whiter."

"Mrs. Diamond is about to cry."

"But you wanted me to tell the truth."

"Who said we wanted you to tell the truth? We wanted you to say White Thunder made your clothes whiter."

"Then why did you blindfold me? Why didn't you just tell me which pile to say was whiter?"

"Because we wanted the test to look honest, stupid!" the director yells.

"Don't call me stupid. And I want 50 cents from you so I can wash this White Thunder pile of clothes over again. Look at the stains still left on them."

"The director holds his head in his hands. 'I'm going to cut my wrists.'"

"Mrs. Diamond holds her hand out. 'Fifty cents, please.'"

"The director hands her 60 cents and yells to his crew. 'Pack it up. We're getting out of this madhouse.'"

As they're leaving, Mrs. Diamond says, "When will this be shown on television? I have to call my mother and tell her to be sure and watch."

"The director replies, 'The night Daniel Schorr replaces Walter Cronkite as anchorman on the CBS news.'"

## Fate, Fellini And Casanova

ROME (UPI)—When a film is done it's done, and while it is being made it is in a process of constant change: Federico Fellini does not like to talk about his work. "A film is made, not told about," he has said, and he fights with cunning against definition. Luckily, he is a skilled and fluent liar. Donald Sutherland, who plays the title role in Fellini's current film, "Casanova," says the director once stated that "Amorcori" was the name of a Swedish doctor and gave an entire interview on that basis.

But fate has required Fellini to talk about "Casanova" for three years—while the project passed from one producer to another, when shooting finally started last summer for producer Alberto Grimaldi, when financially troubled Grimaldi canceled "Casanova" in mid-filming this winter blaming Fellini's extravagance, and when slanders of the most ambitious sort flew around Rome (at one point Fellini was compared to Adolfo Hitler). Now, after more than two months of dispute, shooting has resumed with a reduced staff (cut from 200 to 125) and a shortened script. And so, once again, Fellini has to talk about the film.

"I've said so much, told so many lies over the past three years," he says, sighing a lot. When the time comes, he will talk in his office vividly and with charm. "He could sell railway stock, could Fred," says an English member of the production—but first he gives a personal tour of the set, the banquet hall of the dissolute Duke of Württemberg.

Fellini is helping to dress the set for the duke's drunken revels with the care of a skilled hostess. There are sweetmeats from Sicily, oranges, dried fish surrounded by candied violets, conch shells which, he insists, say "Fellini, Fellini" when held to the ear, carved meerschaum pipes ("Each one cost the producer \$1 million because I am Adhila," he says). He offers a sugar wafer ("That will go on the production bill") and says, "Now we will have a lunch, a little lunch like St. Francis." He makes a narrow gesture with his hands. "Because we are so poor." He is a most accomplished joker: The ridiculous gibes about production costs suggest how hurt he has been.

"Fellini is a responsible man," says Donald Sutherland, who was outraged by the attacks. "He is not an ordinary director. He has to pull in resources that are not his. He lives on the edge of his fantasies, and that makes him vulnerable to the slings and arrows."

A motley crowd watches the shooting—old and new, a row of school-children, Casanova's expert who cannot stay away although he disapproves of Fellini's view of his hero. On the tringes are the Cinecittà cats, as lamentably found as those of the Coliseum, and hangers-on pushing fake Swiss watches and ancient paintings. Fellini occasionally uses a bullhorn and seems frantic.

"He has all these things in his head he has to get out," says Donald Sutherland. "He doesn't make you nervous, not like the little ones." Sutherland has been handed a long-praised six-page scene that Fellini just delivered himself of and that Sutherland must learn at lunch. He doesn't mind.

"It's an organic process with Fellini, like giving birth. The baby is born when it's time."

Later, in his office, Fellini says, "You have to invent a new life and give it more credibility than life itself, so that certainly has problems. Sometimes you feel sad and mortified, but all these things don't give you a feeling of sadness."

"To be a director gives you a sense of power, of fantasy even if you have doubts. The possibility to create is in itself regenerating. I don't think God was unhappy when he was creating all the things he is said to have done."

"I am not talking about the result but the operation," Fellini says. "You are in-

## Mary Blume

cluded by something else. I think I am lucky to be in movies. I don't consider it a profession, it is my life."

Italians may address Fellini as Maestro or Dottore, but he is also much criticized. He has never been forgiven by some for outgrowing neo-realism, for being politically disengaged. Others feel he mocks his countrymen. "Casanova," may well be the most criticized of his films.

It is, he says, a film born of despair, disgust, a film of the void. Implicit in his statement is the suggestion that he is commenting on present-day Italy, for Casanova, to Fellini, is the typical Italian—an empty, stultifying, shop-front figure, an ineffectual fiasco.

Fellini is shooting for the first time in English, thereby of necessity increasing his distance from his subject, and he is filming not in Casanova's native Venice, but in an extraordinary fantastic back-lot Venice—cold, foggy, unrecognizable, stillborn. The score has a lot of harpsichord; it also includes snatches from "The Rite of Spring" and from the funeral sequence of "The Clowns."

Donald Sutherland, with hours of make-up each day ("Think of what that costs," says Fellini) looks remarkably like a contemporary pastiche of Casanova—but redrawn by Fellini and stylized to the point where he is no longer flesh and blood, but merely line. He is always seen in profile.

Usually Fellini is enormously affectionate to his characters and it seems odd to hear him speak so coldly of Casanova. He is pleased by the word affectionate.

"People so often say I am cruel, that I make fun of people, of an anti-feminist, anti-human, anti-productive. That," he adds of the last epithet, "is true."

"For the first time in a picture my

achievement will be to show detachment, disgust, almost hate. There will be nothing human or familiar, no danger of identification."

"I could say that my great effort to reject Casanova, to reject Grimaldi, may be an unconscious fear to be like either one of them. That is a psychoanalytic interpretation. I give free to the press."

Donald Sutherland, a very intelligent and simple actor, says Fellini chose him for Casanova because it had been suggested that he like Robert Redford. "He said if I have to do it with anyone it would be Sutherland. They were so dismayed and he enjoyed their dismay."

A meticulous worker, Sutherland did considerable research on Casanova's life, and of course had to forget all he'd learned. "I said to Fellini in the beginning that I wanted to talk to him. He said we'll talk about it when it's over."

"There's nothing to do but jump when he says jump," Sutherland now jumps, gladly.

"He's a very funny man and with me he is like a lover—so delicate and fragile. He's a liar, secretive. I'ma Westerner, says he's like a man running along in a black hat and a black coat and he has this box in his hands and in it is a secret. Every once in a while he stops and seems to show it to you, then he goes on running."

"It's a wonderful world. You become terribly self-reliant after being used to working in a collaborative sense. This is not collaborative, it's participatory, so self-reliance is all you have."

Although he doesn't say so to Fellini, Sutherland became very fond of Casanova during his researches, seeing him as a hopelessly failed class jumper. "He was in such a panic to achieve it that he never really worked at it. He had no memory, that's why he had to write his memoirs. He was always in love because he forgot he had been in love before. You can be an optimist if you have no sense of the past."

That night after shooting, Fellini would be dining at Sutherland's rented villa on the Via Appia Antica. He never watches the rushes; Sutherland suggests this is because he wants to keep his fantasy intact, and probably he is right.

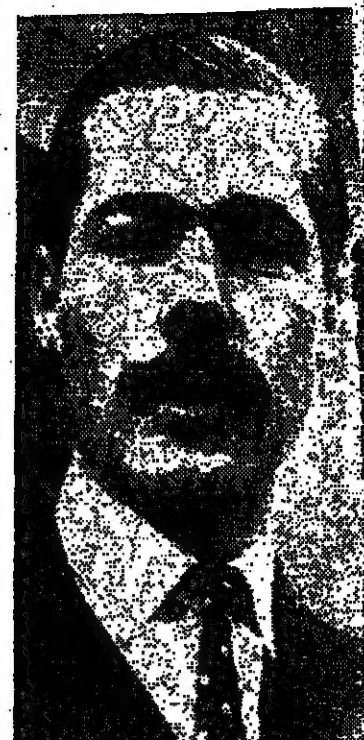
"If you see what you have done day by day," says Fellini, "you see what you have done, not what you want to do. You lose your drive, you need to go on in certain illusions you have in making your movie."

"What I have in mind at the start is only a fantasy. The real heart, the soul of the picture is what comes out later. At the end I don't remember what I had in mind at the beginning."

"You know why? Because I want to be free."

## PEOPLE: A Jubilee Gift For King of Belgians

To kick off his jubilee year, King Baudouin of the Belgians Wednesday got a present from his people: a foundation that will study "questions touching on our very survival." The King had said that personal presents would be inappropriate in a time of belt-tightening. He suggested the foundation and Wednesday showed up in parliament for the first time since he took his oath there as King in July, 1951, to thank the nation for its gift. The King Baudouin Foundation charter calls on it to "analyze the critical choices of the future and prepare reflected decisions" toward improving the lives of the Belgians. It will be financed by donations, purchases of commemorative medals and a surtax on stamps, with the rest of the initial capital of between 500 million and 1 billion Belgian francs coming from public funds.



Lord Lucan

The night the movie version of his novel won five Oscars "should have been one of the great days of my life, like my wedding," said Ken Kesey, author of "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest." But it wasn't. He wasn't invited to the Academy Awards ceremony. He has not seen the film. And he has a lawsuit going in Portland, Ore., seeking damages and a percentage of the movie profits. He is not only bitter but also broke, "broke as hell." Kesey's own screenplay for the film version of his novel was rejected. Kesey said Jack Nicholson, winner of the best actor Oscar, is not the man he would have chosen for the part. "I'd like to have seen Kirk Douglas in the role," he said. Douglas played the lead in the stage version of the novel 15 years ago.

King Crosby, 71, will mark his 50th anniversary in showbiz by making his debut on a London stage in June. Crosby will play the Palladium with his wife Kathryn and children Barry Crosby 3d and Mary Frances Crosby, along with singer Rosemary Clooney. Crosby is donating his fees to British charities and has stipulated that the top ticket price must not be more than 25.

Conductor Claudio Abbado has been offered the post of general music director of the Deutsche Oper of Berlin. La Scala said Wednesday, Abbado, now musical director of the Milan opera house, must decide whether to accept the German offer by the end of the current season. La Scala is in serious financial difficulty.

Wally Toscanini, daughter of the late Arturo Toscanini, said Wednesday that she will give her father's studio in Milan to the conservatory of music in Parma as his 150th birthday present. Toscanini began his study of music in Parma at the conservatory.

Lord Lucan, 41, the British nobleman sought by Scotland Yard as a murder suspect, paid some of his gambling debts Wednesday. Lucan was declared bank-

rupt last August and the trustees of his estate decided to sell the family silver to pay off the \$48,000 he owed, mostly to bookies. It brought \$20,063 at Christie's auction Wednesday. Lucan disappeared Nov. 8, 1974, the day after police found the body of Sandra Rivett stuffed in a mail bag in the basement of his house where his estranged wife and his two children live. Last June a coroner's jury named him as Mrs. Rivett's killer.

A Vietnamese refugee chased and captured a later convicted of murder to receive the San Francisco police department's "good citizen" award. Truong Van Truong, who now lives in Santa Barbara, Calif., will also receive it from the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Police said. Truong, who is a member of the United States Marine Corps, was working at a hotel switchboard operator, Dec. 28 when he heard of a room and went up to investigate. He found Robert Niool, 23, badly beaten lying on the floor and a Niool, 28, fleeing out the wing. Truong chased him several blocks and held him until police arrived. Niool had been attacking to steal a TV set. Niool died two days later of injuries. "This guy is a hero," homicide inspector Dave Toschi said.

The United States now has an official Bicentennial slogan: "Freedom's Way—USA." President Ford congratulated the writer, Ellen Harniss, 29, of Littleton, Colo., Monday in Washington. Her slogan was "Freedom's Way—USA." She had kicked off the slogan contest 18 months ago and was instrumental in having it incorporated as an official part of the Bicentennial program.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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